The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2580. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

The President's Message to be Transmitted To-day.

Christmas in the House of Representatives.

A PLEASANT DAY AMONG THE MEMBERS.

Final Perseverance of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

I have positive assurance from the President that his Message will be sent in to Congress to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Forty Senators, who will constitute a quorum, are here.

The Printer will not be elected until next week, when, it is understood, the Republicans will vote with the anti-Bowman Democrats. If so, the fate of the General is sealed.

The House, to-day, was a life-like daguerreotype of Christmas. All was noise, uproar and confusion, though the best feeling prevailed. Extra BILLY SMITH gave notice that he should speak all day. Some thought this would be unconstitutional, as it would be a cruel and unusual punishment. Many motions to adjourn were made and lost. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn to meet again when the speech was finished. Much wit and good humor prevailed, but without a vote the House, amid great confusion, adjourned. Mr. SMITH will probably consume all day to-morrow.

Senator DOUGLAS was on the floor of the House to-day, surrounded by his friends. Several members of the Cabinet were also present. There are yet no signs of organization.

The Public Departments were all closed to-day.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

The President will send his Annual Message to both Houses to-morrow at noon. Copies have been placed in the hands of the Postmasters of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. They will be advised by telegraph to deliver them to the editors or their authorized agents as soon as the Message is communicated to Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Amer.,)—Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) yielding the floor—offered a resolution, which he read for information, that ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Amer.,) be declared Speaker of the House after the thirty-sixth ballot.

Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution as out of order.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to substitute the name of Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)

The Clerk said the resolution was not in order, as several gentlemen had objected to it, and besides there were several other questions pending.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, remarked that he had introduced the resolution honestly, hoping that it would meet with the approbation of the majority of the House. He trusted that all had earnestly endeavored since the first day of their meeting to effect an organization, and that they had been governed by the same honesty, candor and frankness as himself.

Mr. BARKSDALE reminded Mr. MOORE that the resolution had been objected to and the gentleman therefore had no right to speak upon it.

Mr. MOORE replied that Mr. SMITH had yielded the floor to him.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, replied that he did so for the purpose of hearing what Mr. MOORE had to say.

Mr. MOORE replied that all he wanted the gentleman to hear was what he had to say. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, supposed what Mr. MOORE had to say was what he embraced in his resolution, and he had no idea of yielding the floor for him to debate.

Mr. MOORE said he was exceedingly grateful to the gentleman for permitting the resolution to be read. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) appealed to Mr. SMITH to forego his remarks till to-morrow, that the House might vote for Speaker till 2 o'clock to-day, and then adjourn.

Mr. BARKSDALE suggested that the House should then adjourn.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, was willing to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) thought Mr. SMITH had better conclude his remarks at the time.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, resumed, and declared himself a sincere and loyal friend of the Constitution and the Union. He was not an advocate of new or inflammatory doctrines, and wanted no modern innovations. He desired to uphold the Constitution as penned by their fathers. He then replied to the argument of the Republicans, founded on the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal, by saying that that instrument was framed by free men and not by slaves. They were free men who proposed to sever the relations with England and form an independent Government. In the articles of the confederation the free inhabitants are specially mentioned, showing that slaves are not included.

Then followed the adoption of the Constitution. Negroes were no parties to the formation of that instrument, and the Constitution expressly provides for the return of fugitive slaves. Mr. SMITH went on to allude to cases occurring under that clause, and said that WASHINGTON himself attempted to reclaim a fugitive slave. He quoted the case of Prigg *vs.* the State of Pennsylvania, and gave a history of the events from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day—showing that all aggressions on the subject of Slavery came from the North, and that the agitation resulting therefrom was justly chargeable to them. Particular reference was made to the Louisiana purchase, the admission of Missouri, and the efforts of HENRY CLAY on that occasion. He also quoted the authority of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE against the Missouri restriction. Northern aggressions did not originate in love for the negro, but in the desire for political power.

During the speech some one sent Mr. SMITH a tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, saying "Merry Christmas to all of you." [Great laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE inquired whether it was in order for the gentleman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nogg while the rest were doing without it.

Mr. SMITH said that was one of the Constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—"I'd like to have some, I'm dry as thunder."

Loud ha! ha's! all over the House.

After further remarks Mr. SMITH received another tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, bowing to the ladies in the gallery, creating much merriment.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose to inquire whether this was a private treat. [Renewed laughter.]

The Clerk said he would not undertake to decide that point, but would, if desired, put the question to the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky—I move that we adjourn, so that all of us may take some of the same kind.

Cries of "No, no," "Go on, go on."

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia—I was willing to adjourn this morning myself, out of reverence for the day, but the party which regards the Sabbath as an innovation on popular liberty, and repudiates it as a social arrangement, was not willing to manifest their respect for the birthday of the Saviour of the world, and hence refused to adjourn. I then, in a Christian and reverential spirit, [laughter,] engaged in a labor of love, endeavoring to enlighten the darkened understandings of that side of the House—but yet, Sir, I am willing to give way for an adjournment.

Cries from the Republican side—"No, no, no," "Go on, go on."

Mr. SMITH—If it be the pleasure of the House to adjourn, I will yield.

Mr. BURNETT—I move the House adjourn. I care nothing personally about it, but think it due the employes of this House to do so. If there is a chance to elect a Speaker I would be willing to vote.

The Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays, on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) desired that Mr. SMITH should publish the remainder of his speech.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, wanted the House to adjourn. If negroes were allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept at hard labor all the time, and if they expected the Doorkeeper to do the same?

Mr. SMITH—I can't consent to any such motion. My speech would be hurt. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE withdrew his motion.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the Clerk commenced calling the roll.

Mr. MORRIS of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) I object to the gentleman's yielding the floor for the motion to adjourn.

The Clerk said the objection came too late, a response having been made.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—I hollered as loud as I could, but was n't recognized. If the objection came too late, it is not my fault.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.) hoped the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, so that Mr. SMITH could go on with his speech.

Mr. BURNETT refused to withdraw his motion.

Cries of "Call the roll!"

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) when his name was called, said he understood that it would be three hours before Mr. SMITH could finish his speech. If that were so, he would vote for the adjournment.

The roll was called amid great confusion.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (American,) when his name was called, said that hitherto he had always voted yea on motions to adjourn, knowing that no damage to the country could be done when the House was not in session. Having been home and consulted his constituents, and being satisfied that the crisis is past, he should now change his course and vote against it.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) believing the crisis not yet passed, would vote yea, for the reason stated by my colleague.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) remarked that some distinguished man had said that all things must have an end, and he presumed Mr. SMITH's speech would. [Laughter.] He would move that Mr. SMITH be permitted to continue his remarks until they were finished, and that the House stand adjourned until their conclusion. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. SMITH rose indignantly. He did not see why gentlemen should wish to treat him in that way. He had yielded the floor day after day, and now after he had indicated a wish from the beginning to gratify a number of gentlemen who wished to adjourn, there seemed to be an effort to treat him with disrespect, and force him to speak to empty benches. He knew not why he was so treated, by friends as well as foes.

On motion, the reading of names was dispensed with, and several gentlemen changed their votes upon giving their reasons.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said: I wish to change my vote. I think it is a very solemn time, and I would sit here and pass it among the solemnities of this Hall. [Laughter.] I vote, No.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Amer.,) desired Mr. SMITH to give some reasonable guarantee of how much more time he proposed to occupy. If he would continue to entertain the House during the holiday week, it would save the necessity of adjourning over. [Laughter.]

The vote was then announced—Yeas, 75; Nays, 124. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. HILL moved that no vote be taken for Speaker until 1 o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, said: I desire to take this opportunity for objecting to the gentleman from Virginia yielding the floor for any purpose, unless he yields it unconditionally.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (American,) moved to adjourn.

The Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion, which were ordered.

Mr. SMITH—What is the use of this? The other side will not let us adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS withdrew his motion.

Several others were then made and withdrawn. Great confusion prevailed.

Mr. BURNETT moved to adjourn.

The Clerk put the question to vote, when there were loud cries of "Aye," mingled with calls for the Yeas and Nays.

The Clerk declared the House adjourned, when all the members retired in great glee.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES—THE DEBATE OF SATURDAY—PORTRAIT OF MR. COBB OF ALABAMA RETOUCHED—PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

Yesterday, after my letter left, there was nothing of interest, except a speech from JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, stating the views of the Illinois delegation, an intermittent continuation of the war between JNO. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and WM. SMITH, of Virginia, together with a statement made by THOS. A. R. NELSON of the course which would be pursued by the South Americans in the future of the Speakership contest. Mr. NELSON was heard with the deepest attention from all sides, and it is felt that if the Republican leaders still insist on clinging to SHERMAN as their candidate, this can only be done with the express purpose of obstructing an organization.

Mr. NELSON is a man of the average height, with a thin and care-worn figure, supporting a large, square head of the nervously intellectual type. His face is long and rather sharply featured, his complexion very florid and healthy for a lawyer enjoying such large practice, fine dark eyes of the gray-hazel hue, hidden away behind silver spectacles, thick and dark eyebrows and short iron-gray hair, as profuse and glossy now as in the days of his Summer.

This morning, after the clergyman of the day had read prayers, Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, stated that from and after the speech to be then and there delivered by WM. SMITH, of Virginia—from which there appears no escape—he would move that no further speaking be allowed, but that the House should proceed to ballot for Speaker until 4 o'clock P. M., at which time he would propose a resolution, which the Clerk read, that no further vote for Speaker shall be taken in the House until the 9th day of January next. From the shaking of heads on the Republican side, however, and the cries of "We object, we object," proceeding from the left of the Clerk's chair, it is to be feared that this common-sense and humane resolution may not be adopted.

PHILIP B. FOUKE, of Illinois, then took the floor—against the renewed protest of the defrauded WM. SMITH of the Old Dominion—and stated with energy and a very loud voice that the friends of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS would enter the Charleston Convention in good faith, and would, under all circumstances, support the Democratic nominee of that body. Mr. FOUKE caused the Clerk to read the resolutions of the Illinois State Convention on this subject, and spoke with great warmth and spirit on behalf of the Illinois Senator. Mr. FOUKE is a man of middle age, about five feet ten inches in height, stoutly built without corpulence, having curly gray hair round the sides and front of his head, but bald on the crown—a high and well proportioned forehead, straight gray eyebrows, small steel-colored eyes, not too closely set, a straight nose, large mouth with heavy straight lips and English side whiskers. He has a fine voice pitched in a rather high key, which bears the strain of shouting without breaking; and towards the conclusion of each more impassioned passage, he throws his shoulders and head back, and waves his right hand round his head as if clutching a legion banner, with which he was leading on a regiment in an assault on some breached, but still hotly-contested fortress. The irrepressible FARNSWORTH insists on starting up every two minutes to interpolate some question, the answer to which can do the Republicans no good; and JOHN A. LOGAN sits beside his Democratic colleague, suggesting points and rummaging out quotations of a tendency to place Senator DOUGLAS *rectus in curia* before the country.

The trouble of this whole matter is, that we have a ripping up and exposing on poles of all the dirty linen in the domestic politics of that State from which the two combatants come. Long JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, figures largely in the attacks and rejoinders—FOUKE charging that FARNSWORTH is a *protegé* of Long JOHN's, and that therefore the Republican member must be bound by Long JOHN's utterances. It may here be stated that sixty prominent Republicans, it is said, made a formal protest to FARNSWORTH yesterday morning, against the indiscretion of the speech which he proposed to make. This protest only irritated the recipient, and hence came the speech of yesterday, with all its attendant mischief.

It becomes more evident every hour that the prospect of organization before the holidays grows more and more faint. All interest in the speeches, except the merely personal interest attaching to the speakers, has departed, and men sit in their seats only conscious that they have to go through three or four hours each day of listening to harangues of more or less heat, which cannot possibly change or alter a single vote.

It is due to Mr. COBB of Alabama, to say that the sketch published in yesterday's *Times*, while conveying a rough idea of the grotesqueness of that gentleman's manner, failed to do justice to the sterling earnestness, zeal, simplicity and singleness of purpose which characterized his speech. His loyalty to the Union and the heartiness of his manner should have been noticed, had the sketch not been so hurried; but writing in the gallery, with members talking on the floor, reporters talking on each side of you and across you, it is very difficult to use either discretion or criticism on what is thrown off in such haste.

As to Presidential prospects there is nothing new, and not any likelihood of there being until after the House has a Speaker. Much will depend on the character of the Committees to be appointed by the House, and this must of course be governed by the political complexion of the successful candidate. There are many Democrats here who believe that the election of SHERMAN would be very far from injuring the chances of a conservative national candidate for the Presidency. They say that a Democratic Speaker, if elected, would have no party in the House sufficient to sustain him and give control; while by the election of SHERMAN, the Republican Party will then, as a body, have indorsed HELPER's book, by electing one of its indorsers to the most prominent office now in their gift.

Judge DOUGLAS has changed his intention, and it now is not likely that he will be able to visit your City, as was his intention, within the next two or three weeks. The variable and fluctuating aspect of public affairs here makes it important to his interests that he should remain at head-quarters, and unless the House organizes much sooner than expected, he will not absent himself. It is now certain that the office-holders of Illinois intend to get up a contesting delegation to Charleston, but with no prospect of being able to raise any show of having a constituency behind them. The "Danites" will go down with all the usages of the party against them.

NOBODY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Yacht Wanderer.

BATH, Maine, Monday, Dec. 26.

The story that LINCOLN, of Bath, Maine, was in any way connected with the yacht *Wanderer* is a gross fabrication. Capt. PATTON has been at home for some time, seen and known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristics attributed to DAVID MARTIN.

Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 26.

A collision occurred on the Central road on Sunday morning, below Macon, by which one negro was killed and five others severely injured. One white man was mortally wounded. No further particulars as yet.

Death of Hon. Timothy Jenkins.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 26.

Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS died on Saturday at Martinsburgh, where he was in attendance at court. He had represented this County in Congress, and was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Central New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 26—Evening.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, and fully due.

Malt House Burned at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 26.

BUNNELL's malt-house, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for $7,000, which about covers the loss.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. Freights to Liverpool ¾d., and to Havre 1¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,500 bales, the market closing unchanged; middling, 10⅜c.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ⅌ cent. discount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that an English company has purchased the entire interest of the late Mr. Archibald McIntyre in the Adirondack Iron Works, in the Northern par of this State. Recently a commission from the Company visited the spot, with Mr. Thomas Paxton, Engineer of the Crystal Palace at Syndenham, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a railroad from the works down to Fort Edward, to which point it is proposed to take the ore to Albany, for the purpose of smelting. Mr. Paxton is convinced of the feasibility of the proposed plan, and will report in its favor.

Edward Carroll, for a number of years an employe on the Railroad Pier, Piermont, left his home on the 14th instant, while laboring under a fit of temporary derangement of mind, being at the time in his shirt sleeves, and with only a pair of slippers on his feet. On Thursday last his lifeless body was discovered by some boys on a gunning expedition, lying at full length, face down, in a small brook running through the meadows, a short distance above the Blanche Crossing.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that a member of the late Dr. James W. Alexander's Church, New-York, anonymously sent 180 sets of Dr. Alexander's works (each set consisting of one set of his *Discourses*, one of his *Consolation*, and one of his *Sacramental Discourses*) to the Princeton Theological students as a Christmas gift. The books must have cost at least $600.

The Sea Coast (Miss.) *Democrat* learns from "good authority" that a cargo of African slaves is expected in the ship *Island Harbor*, the latter part of the present month. They will, if they arrive safe, be landed without any attempt at secresy, the consignees trusting to the sentiment in Mississippi as to the necessity of increasing the number of laborers, for a triumphant acquittal in the event of a Government prosecution.

Last October a citizen of Dowagiae, Cass Co., Mich., surprised a gang of burglars while they were at work in a store of the town. One of them, named Stearns, drew a pistol and shot the man dead. The Deputy Sheriff of the county immediately started in pursuit of the murderer and, after following him for more than two months, succeeded in capturing him, a fortnight ago, in Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio.

A man residing at Fort Herkimer, named Morris Aldridge, attempted to murder the widow of his deceased brother; but after making two or three cuts in her throat, was by some means prevented from accomplishing his purpose. He then attempted to burn down the premises, but failing in that, went and hanged himself.

Two of the City Fathers of Toronto have agreed that the one whose candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching election is defeated, shall wheel a barrel containing a barrel of apples from the Rossin House to St. Lawrence Hall, in open day.

A man named Freeman was arrested in Poughkeepsie, a week ago, on suspicion of having administered arsenic to his wife, who died very suddenly. The contents of the woman's stomach were sent to Prof. Doremus, of this City, for analysis.

The funeral services of the victims of the late disaster at Simsbury, Conn., were held on Thursday. The four bodies were buried in two graves, a space of four feet being left between the mounds for the erection of a monument.

Mr. Roger Alerston, of Manchester, N. H., fell from the cars on the New-Haven Road, Thursday night, after the train had left Milford. Accidentally he was discovered early Friday morning in great suffering from a broken leg. He was cared for at Milford, and then went home.

Mr. James Hall, of Lyonier Township, Penn., having set traps to catch crows, was very much surprised one morning to find a wild-cat ensnared instead. It measured three feet from the nose to the root of its tail.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Speech of Vice-President Breckinridge.

THE IMMEDIATE PERIL OF THE UNION.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, on Southern Rights and Duties.

Illustrations of Northern and Southern Sentiment.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SPEECH AT THE STATE HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Wednesday last, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE reached Frankfort, Ky., where, at the residence of Gov. MAGOFFIN, he was entertained at a dinner, to which there had been invited those who favored his election to the Presidential Chair, as also those whose influence was thought to be valuable in that behalf, but whose inclinations seem to point to another choice.

Later in the evening, he addressed the members of the Legislature and the residents of the city, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. His intention to speak was not announced until it was necessarily divulged by the adoption of a resolution allowing the use of the Hall for this purpose. At Lexington, but a few of his particular friends were informed of the coming event, and our reporter, who was at the Capital of Kentucky, was variously informed as to the time of the expected speech. Those even of the Legislature, who were supposed to be disinclined to aid him in his wishes to obtain the nomination at Charleston, were also kept in the dark as to the time selected.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance in the hall. He was received with some applause. His remarks were well received, but at their conclusion the opinions thereon expressed were very various; quite a number of his friends were solicitious as to its reception further North, where we furnish an opportunity for its perusal.

The following is the Vice-President's

SPEECH.

My purpose in appearing before you to-night is a very simple one. I come with the double purpose of expressing my profound gratitude to the representatives of the people of Kentucky for the honor they have conferred upon me by their recent votes, and also for the purpose of giving my views on certain questions of public interest.

The personal duty comes first, and is, perhaps, the more agreeable. I have no word, fellow-citizens, with which to express the sense of gratitude I feel for the honor which the Kentucky Legislature has conferred upon me, When I looked over the list of those who have honored me with their suffrages, I saw the names of those who had been the cherished associates of my boyhood; of others who have been the friends of later years; of others, still, whose faces I had never seen; and when I remembered the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in connection with the same high office, I felt, and felt profoundly, that it was an honor which was conferred on me which I did not merit. There were two gentlemen whose names were mentioned in that connection, who, I understand, were not candidates for that office. One of them has now passed away! You have, by your voices and your votes, recorded your high estimation of his worth, but it may be proper for me to say a word concerning him. I had felt that if he were sent to represent you, the State would have been better represented than if I were elected. You have, as I have said, paid eloquent tribute to his memory. I knew him also. I served with him in the Federal theatre, and may say of him, he had a great deal of the old Roman in him. I may say of him truly, that he was true to his political convictions, a thoroughly honest man. I unite with the Legislature of Kentucky, and with the country at large, in mourning his untimely end. Peace be, gentlemen, to his great shade.

There was another gentleman, who, I believe, was voted for. I allude to the veteran HISE. I remember well, years and years ago, when my young blood used to be thrilled as I would listen to him, striking with giant strength at the foundations of his political opponents, and when you have elected me—when you could have elected such a man, I may feel the value of your gift and see that it imposes on the subject of your choice, the duty to give the highest faculties of his mind to the good of this Commonwealth.

NO COMBINATIONS.

I was not present at the time that this election took place. If I had been in private life it would have given me pleasure to have been with my fellow citizens, mingling with them in social life and duties, but I thought that under the circumstances that surrounded me, the Legislature would deem it better that I should be where my public duties called me. In this is an additional cause of gratitude. I need not—but perhaps the occasion will justify me, (I am sure that every generous spirit will justify me,) for saying that although I have seen it intimated in some of the public prints, that attempts were attempted to be made by my friends at combinations and bargain, that these rumors are totally unfounded. I speak in the presence of the men who did the act. I speak in the presence of the men who conferred the trust, and I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that when I received that trust, that honor at your hand, as you all know to be the fact, I received it wholly unstained by any sort of bargain or intrigue. [Applause.] It is a trust of which I feel proud. I have not sought and will not seek a trust on any other terms. It will give me infinite pleasure, with your gallant delegation in the lower House, and the gentleman who will be associated with me in the Senate, as true hearted a man as I ever met in my association with man, to serve this commonwealth to the best of my feele ability.

THOSE INQUIRIES.

The election took place on Monday. The day before I received a letter signed by a number of gentlemen in the Legislature, asking my opinion in reference to the DRED SCOTT decision, in reference to Territorial Sovereignty, and the power of Congress to protect the property of citizens within the Territories. I received that letter with profound respect, and only regret it did not come to my hands in time, that I might answer it before the election. But yet I am glad that I could not answer it before that day, for your choice is a sort of endorsement of my soundness upon those questions. I confess I was somewhat gratified that the election took place before I had those questions to answer. It was utterly impossible for me to have returned an answer before the time fixed by your law for the election, but, I never intended to fail in this answer. I never should have failed. Had it been one who signed it, instead of twenty, the result would have been precisely the same.

Beside this, it would have been of but little consequence, be the answer before or after. I belong to that school of politics that believes in instruction, and whenever I am not ready to receive the instructions of the State, I stand ready to give back the trust confided in my hands.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Gentlemen, I bow to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon every question within its proper jurisdiction, whether it corresponds with my private opinion or not; only, I bow a trifle lower when it happens to do so, as the decision in the Dred Scott case does. I approve it in all its parts as a sound exposition of the law and constitutional rights of the States, and citizens that inhabit them. [Applause.] It may not be improper for me here to add that so great an interest did I take in that decision, and in its principles being sustained and understood in the commonwealth of Kentucky, that I took the trouble, at my own cost, to print or have printed a large edition of that decision to scatter it over the State, and unless the mails have miscarried, there is scarcely a member elected to the Legislature who has not received a copy with my frank.

To approve the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case would seem to settle the whole question of Territorial sovereignty, as I think will presently appear; but, in order that no one may misunderstand my views on that question, I will, with your leave, detain you with a brief review of what was done as to the Slavery question up to the time of that decision, referring also to the duties imposed by it.

THE MISSOURI LINE.

I was in the Congress of the United States when that Missouri line was repealed. I never would have voted for any bill organizing the Territory of Kansas as long as that odious stigma upon our institutions remained upon the statute book. I voted cheerfully for its repeal, and in doing that I cast no reflection upon the wise patriots that acquiesced in it at the time it was established. It was repealed, and we passed the act known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Abolition, or *quasi* Abolition Party of the United States were constantly contending that it was the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the common Territories of the Union. The Democratic Party, aided by most of the gentlemen from the South, took the opposite view of the case. Our object was, if possible, to withdraw that question from the Halls of Congress, and place it where it could no longer risk the public welfare and the public interest. In the Congress of the United States it had been agitated all the time, to the disadvantage of the South; accordingly (I have not a copy of the bill before me now, but I remember its leading provisions) a bill was passed, repealing the Missouri line, and leaving those Territories upon the contract and the assertion that the bill made. Did we intend by it to legislate Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska? We denied that, and denied it upon the face of the bill itself. The settlement thus made afterwards received the approval of the people of the whole country. The bill said within itself, not that we intend to legislate Slavery into the Territories, but to leave the people free to form their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. That was as much as we could agree upon. There was a point upon which we could not agree. A considerable portion of the Northern Democracy held that Slavery was in derogation of common right, and could only exist by force of positive law. They contended that the Constitution did not furnish that law, and that the slaveholder could not go into the Territories with his slaves with the Constitution to authorize him in holding his slaves as property, or to protect him. The South, generally, without distinction of party, held the opposite view. They held that the citizens of all the States may go with with whatever was recognized by the Constitution as property, and enjoy it. That did not seem to be denied to any article of property except slaves. Accordingly, the bill contained the provision that any question in reference to Slavery should be referred to the Court of the United States, and the understanding was that whatever the judicial decision should be, it would be binding upon all parties, not only by virtue of the agreement, but under the obligation of the citizens to respect the authority of the legally constituted Courts of the country.

WHAT HE SAID IN 1856.

It was under these circumstances, while the Territory of Kansas was in a state of commotion, and when that question had not been determined by the Courts, that the canvass of 1856 came on. It became my duty, by the request of my friends, to visit the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. In all those States I made speeches. In all those States I uttered the same opinions and declared the same principles that I have ever done in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and am ready to do again. None other!

It has been charged that the Democratic Party of the country, and particularly of the South, desired to employ the Federal Government for the purpose of propagating Slavery and slave legislation in the Territories. I denied that the Democratic Party desired to use the Federal Government for the propagation of Slavery, and I never conceded what we believed to be our constitutional right to its protection, and what the decision of the Supreme Court has allowed to be our right, I said—yes! I did say that the Democratic Party of this country in its Federal aspect, was neither a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery Party, but a Constitutional Party, and I repeat it here to-night. [Applause.] I do not believe it is. I do not believe that the Federal Government was organized for either purpose, but to protect the rights adjudicated by the Courts. All these belong to the States themselves.

These were the declarations that I made, of which something has been heard in all the States. I made the declarations that I am willing to make before my own constituents; I made the declarations that I am willing to stand here and repeat. [Applause.] We had confidence in our own view of our own rights. Our Northern friends had their views. It was a paradoxical question, and we gave it to the Courts.

Well, the Courts did decide the very question, which had been submitted to them, not upon a case from Kansas, but in another case. Without going into the argument, for time does not permit of that, let me give you the conclusion. In the opinion of the Court in the case of Dred Scott, it is said:

"Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress which prohibits a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States, north of the line herein mentioned, is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that neither DRED SCOTT himself nor any of his family were made free by being carried into this Territory, even if they had been carried there by the owner, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident."

Again:

"The power over person and property of which we speak, are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under Territorial government, as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizen of a Territory, so far as those rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental power. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

Thus the highest Court in the United States settled the very question referred to it as the disputed point, not legislative in its character, on which Congress could not agree when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed. The view that we in the Southern States took of it was sustained, that in the Territories, the common property of the Union, pending their Territorial condition, Congress itself nor the Territorial Government had the power to confiscate any description of property recognized in the States of the Union. The Court drew no distinction between slaves and other property. It is true some foreign philanthropists and some foreign writers do undertake to draw this distinction, but these distinctions have nothing to do with our system of Government. Our Government rests not upon the speculations of philanthropic writers, but upon the plain understanding of a written Constitution which determines it, and upon that alone. It is the result of positive law; therefore we are not to look to the analogy of the supposed law of nations, but to regard the Constitution itself, which is the written expression of the respective powers of the Government and the rights of the States.

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

Well, that being the case, and it having been authoritatively determined by the very tribunal to which it was referred that Congress had no power to exclude slave property from the Territory, and judicially determined that the Territorial Legislatures, authorities created by Congress, had not the power to exclude or confiscate slave property, I confess that I had not anticipated that the doctrine of unfriendly legislation would be set up. Hence I need not say to you that I do not believe in the doctrine of unfriendly legislation; that I do not believe in the authority of Territorial Legislatures to do by indirection what they cannot do directly. I repose upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the point that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the right to obstruct or confiscate the property of any citizen, slaves included, pending the territorial condition. [Applause.]

I do not see any escape from that decision, if you admit that the question was a judicial one; if you admit the decision of the Supreme Court, and if you stand by the decision of the highest Court of the country.

The Supreme Court seems to have recognized it as the duty—as the duty of the Courts of this Union in their proper sphere to execute this constitutional right, thus adjudicated by the Supreme Court, in the following language. In speaking of the acquisition of territory, they pronounce it a political question for Congress to determine what territory they acquire and how many. Now mark the words of the Court:

"And whatever the political department of the Government shall recognize as within the limits of the United States, the Judicial Department is also bound to recognize, and to administer in it the laws of the United States, so far as they apply, and to maintain in the Territory the authority and rights of the Government, and also the political right and rights of property of individual citizens, as secured by the Constitution. All we mean to say on this point is, that as there is no express regulation in the Constitution defining the power which the General Government may exercise over the person or property of a citizen in a Territory thus acquired, the Court must necessarily look to the provisions and principles of the Constitution and its distribution of powers for the rules and principles by which its decision must be governed."

So that, in regard to slave property, as in regard to any other property recognized and guarded by the Constitution, it is the duty, according to the Supreme Court, of all the Courts of the country to protect and guard it by their decision, whenever the question is brought before them. To which I will only add this, that the judicial decisions in our favor must be maintained—these judicial decisions in our favor must be sustained. [Applause.]

SLAVE CODE.

If present remedies are adequate to sustain these decisions, I would have nothing more done. I, with many other public men in the country, believe they are able. If they are not—if they cannot be enforced for want of the proper legislation to enforce them, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I see no escape from that conclusion.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, I make no hesitation in saying to you that I trust the time will never come—I trust the time will never come when it may be deemed necessary for the Congress of the United States in any form to interfere with this question in the Territories. So far it has been only productive of evil to us, and it would portend only evil in the future. At present there is no question before Congress. No Southern Representative or Senator proposes legislation on that point—no complaint comes from any Territory—there is no evidence that the existing laws and decisions of the Courts are not adequate to protect every description of property recognized by the several States. None whatever. Therefore, in my opinion, and I submit it humbly and with deference, our true policy is not to anticipate trouble, but to let the matter rest upon the Executive, upon the existing laws, and upon the decisions of the Courts. [Applause.] I will add this: we must never give up the principle, we must never give up the question that has been judicially decided, that this constitutional right exists. We must stand by that decision. We must hold to our constitutional rights, but I would never prematurely raise the question to distract the country, when there is no voice calling for it, North, East, South or West. [Applause.] I say we must hold to the principle—we must stand by it. We stand in a good position. We have the Executive, we have the laws, we have the decisions of the Courts, and that is a great advance from where we stood ten years ago.

I am glad—although we did not succeed as we desired in Kansas—I am glad that the territorial question is nearly fought out. It is nearly fought out. I know of no existing Territory where this question can arise. As to the territory south of the line, where slave labor is really profitable, I have not a doubt but that the climate and interest, and the proximity of slaveholders, and the Constitution and laws, and the decision of the Court, will sustain and protect us there in the full enjoyment of our rights, and in making Southern territory out of Southern soil. While I would not give up the principle, I never have believed, and I do not believe now, in the possibility of Slavery planting itself in a Territory against the determined opposition of the inhabitants, any more than I believe the institution of Slavery could continue in existence in Kentucky for three years against the desire of the voters of the Commonwealth, even with the constitutional restrictions that are here thrown around it.

Still, I would save the question and the principle, and never let go the constitutional right, because our protection in the Union consists in a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution. When we allow an infraction of the Constitution on any one point, we lose our claim to the observance of the whole. We should insist to the last that the Constitution of the country shall be sustained in every particular. [A voice—"Good."]

THE PERIL OF THE COUNTRY.

Fellow-citizens, if you will allow me, I will offer you some observations upon another aspect of public affairs. We have been talking of things that concern us no more than they concern others, but we have questions to determine that come nearer home—questions that come to our firesides. According to my humble judgment, the condition of our country was never so perilous as it is at this hour; and if things go drifting on as they have of late, we shall have to determine questions of far nearer vitality than the Territorial question.

I hope I do not speak in the spirit of an alarmist or a demagogue, but since I have been acquainted with public affairs (and men older and wiser than myself say the same thing) there never was a time when the interests of this Union were in so much peril, and when the feelings of our people were so much alienated as at this hour. Certainly if the aspect of affairs at Washington is in the slightest degree indicative of the feeling elsewhere, that remark is truth.

ITS CAUSE.

Fellow-citizens, the danger arises, in the opinion of our wisest and best men, from the character and purpose and aim of an organization in the country called the Republican Party.

I do not think we fully realize what are the objects, purposes and aims of the Republican Party, what it intends, and what would be the consequence to us of their success and dominion in the United States. If you will allow me, therefore, I have gathered together three or four facts—mere expressions—mere illustrations or examples, from many thousands of kindred characters, for the purpose of showing what its objects are—to show what we may expect to follow their success.

HIS VIEWS OF REPUBLICANISM.

First is their platform, made three years ago, but beyond which they have far advanced. Like all aggressive organizations the rear rank of the Republican party marches up and comes upon the ground that the advanced guard occupied months before, while the advanced guard is going ahead. The Republicans are far in advance of their platform, but we have there enough to put us on our guard.

What are our rights? Have we not a right to have our fugitives returned? If there is a plainer provision than that in the instrument, what is it? Have we not a right to live in peace in this Union? What was the Constitution formed for? When the Constitution was made was it not made by brethren? Was it not made that this political organization should be carried on in peace and harmony? Have we not a right to demand of our sister States, that we may live together in peace with our respective State institutions, with our whole domestic policy? And is it not as gross a violation of the Constitution not to allow us to live in peace, as to refuse to return our fugitives from labor that have escaped into other States? Do they intend to do it? No, they do not. They begin by declaring the Declaration of Independence is a rule of our political action. Here is the declaration of the Republican platform, adopted three years ago, beyond which they have now far advanced:

"*Resolved*, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein."

This is a positive pledge, that as soon as that party obtains power, it will recognize the equality of the negro with the white man. Its object will be to give him those rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To maintain that equality, what follows? Everybody knows that when they obtain the power in the District of Columbia, they will abolish Slavery there; when they obtain the power, they will undertake to abolish it in the forts, arsenals, and dock-yards of the United States throughout the South; they will undertake to abolish the internal Slave-trade. Already they declare that not another Slave State shall be admitted into the Union, and they will go beyond that. How can we expect to live in peace and harmony, when declarations of this sort are uttered:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress, to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and Slavery."

Is that in the spirit of our revolutionary ancestors? Is it in the spirit of our revolutionary ancestors for a great and growing party, that now claims, and perhaps have, dominance in the Northern States of the Union, to say of an institution of their Southern relatives they are harboring a relic of barbarism? That shows you, fellow-citizens, their indomitable purpose, their deep seated hate. I am sorry that it exists, but it is true. How can you expect a great political organization that obtains power, to fail to exercise that power when in its opinion this Union is stained or defiled as to one-half, perhaps, of its inhabitants, by a relic of barbarism, which it classes with the crime of polygamy.

SEWARD QUOTED.

This is not all. I could have brought here the declarations of its representative and leading men from all parts of the Northern States, going infinitely further than is contained there. Allow me, however, to read one or two of the most striking from the most eminent of their leaders. I beg you, fellow-citizens, though they may be familiar, not to weary with a few extracts, for these utterances are the rallying cry of millions of men. I hold in my hand a speech delivered by a Senator of the State of New-York, who is to-day the most influential public man in this Union, on whose words millions hang, and by whose direction millions move. Is this the Constitution and Union that our fathers founded?

Last year, in a speech delivered at Rochester, that gentleman uttered the following language:

"Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems; the one resting on the basis of servile or slave labor, the other on the basis of voluntary labor of freemen.

The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous. They are incomparable. They never have permanently existed together in one country and they never can.

Hitherto the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But on another aspect the United States constitute only one nation. Increase of population which is filling the States out to their very borders, together with a new and extended net-work of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antagonistic systems are constitutionally coming into close contact and collision results."

Yes, "collision ensues," and his prophecy was fulfilled in less than twelve months after it was made.

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New-Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone; or else the rye-fields and wheat-fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture, and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the Slave and Free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

These things would have no consequence if they were the individual opinions of their author, but they are the opinions of a large and formidable and growing party in this Union; of a party that now claims a majority in the House of Representatives, and which looks, at no very distant day, to have a majority in the Senate. I ask you if that was the Union formed by our fathers? Did they anticipate such a political party would arise to declare that there "is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces" in the United States?

It is not my purpose to characterize or stigmatize this doctrine now, but to set forth what we are to expect and what we are to meet.

At a later period, in the Senate of the United States, that same distinguished Senator uttered the following language, (I well remember the occasion and the speech:)

"A free Republican Government like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society."

They don't expect the provisions of the Constitution and its checks to prevent them from taking their onward progress. Indeed, they have a facility of construing that instrument, which makes it as dust in the balance. They construe it to authorize them not to return fugitive slaves; to authorize them to make a war upon one half of the nation. There is no provision of the Constitution which has stood in their way as to any right of ours that we have claimed upon this great question. Not only did he announce in the Senate of the United States, that constitutional checks cannot stand for any time against the progress of Northern opinion, but

"Free labor," says Mr. SEWARD, "has at last apprehended its rights and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the Government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here (Washington;) it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories and out of them, wherever you may go to extend Slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba."

Not content with confining it to the Territories, he adds:

"You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. It is for yourselves and not for us to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph! You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone are necessary on their part, to attain the position itself, simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration, and the Constitution of a new and more independent Congress"—and they think they have that Congress.

I tell you again, fellow-citizens, this is not the opinion of Mr. SEWARD alone. It is Mr. SEWARD and, with one or two exceptions, the other Republican Senators in the Senate of the United States, and nine-tenths of the Republican members of the House of Representatives. Could that language have been uttered with impunity or been sustained at the epoch of 1779, when the Constitution was formed? Did not the Constitution languish and stop just because there was some question about inserting these checks about the institution of the Southern States? Were they not put into the Constitution by the great men who formed it, and are not all the citizens of all the States bound to respect the relations that exist between them, and to give the Southern States peace in this Union? How do you receive the declaration that there is an irrepressible conflict waging—that there shall be no peace? There is no use attempting to turf over the volcano, there is no use crying peace when there is no peace. It is the avowed purpose of the Republican party to agitate, agitate; to overturn the Constitution itself, until they succeed not only in drawing a *cordon* around you, and shutting you within your present limits, but to put you in a position where you are about, for peace sake, to emanicipate your slaves.

Well might we say, as was once said in France, "Oh, Constitution! what crimes are committed in thy sacred name!"

HELPER'S CRISIS.

But, gentlemen, I hold in my hand another book which is of no consequence as the opinions of its individual author, but is of consequence as indorsed by the distinguished gentleman from whose productions I have read, and as endorsed also by sixty-eight or nine Republicans of the House of Representatives, who represent a constituency of seven millions of people. This, then, may be considered as the declaration of near seven millions of men. What is it? It is a book called the *Impending Crisis of the South*, by a person called HELPER, who professes to be a North Carolinian. Whether he is or not I am unable to say. (I will read very little, gentlemen.) In this book, thus endorsed by nearly seventy members of the House of Representatives, representing nearly seven millions of the people, this sentiment is declared:

> The slaveholding oligarchy say we cannot abolish Slavery without infringing on the right of property. Again we tell them we do not recognize property in men.

But the Constitution does; the bond of our Union does, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it does. Our fathers so considered it. It has been so admitted all the time, until the apostles of the new doctrine spoke. At another point he says:

> For the services of the blacks from the 20th of August, 1620, up to the 4th of July, 1869—an interval of precisely two hundred and forty-eight years, ten months and fourteen days—their masters, if unwilling, ought, in our judgment, to be compelled to grant them their freedom, and to pay each and every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in hand.

He goes on to remark that it would only take two crops of cotton, and a trifle over, to do it. That was indorsed, I tell you again, by sixty-eight or sixty-nine members of the House of Representatives, and the very gentlemen who they are running for Speaker of that body endorsed it. It is true, his friends say that he endorsed it without having read it. Admit that to be true, he has again and again, when called upon, refused to disavow those sentiments, hence the excuse is paltry.

HARPER'S FERRY.

That is the condition of affairs, and that is the condition of the Republican organization of this country, if any reliance is to be placed in their record, in their declarations, in their public attitude, in the attitude which they defiantly assume before the country. Their purpose is to make war, eternal war, upon the institutions of one-half the States of the Union. Gradually we approach the crisis until at last is not the legitimate result of the irrepressible conflict of which they speak, of the crime of which they say we are guilty, to put down these relics of barbarism? The ignorant and fanatical throw off the obligations of the Constitution and invade by violence the Southern States of the Union, and although I am far from holding the Republican Party of the North, or any large portion of them, responsible for the late atrocious proceeding in Virginia, I do say that that proceeding was the carrying out of the logical result of their teachings—carrying it into execution. How did they receive it? Why, gentlemen, the conservative portion of the North abhors it; but, in the Senate and House, in the great body of their public press, what do they say of it? That they regret it—they deplore it—they even condemn it—they say, because it was against law, and they stand for law. These are the honeyed and qualified phrases with which they characterize the most atrocious act of treason, rapine and murder combined, that was ever known in the Republic, and then as though afraid of what they have said, they immediately go on to eulogize the man and his motives, much as they regret the act.

A VOLLEY OF COMPLAININGS.

Gentlemen have we no complaint in other respects? Are laws passed for the purpose of punishing those who make inroads into the border States and rob us of our property? Suppose a Kentuckian should go into the State of Ohio and rob a citizen of that State, does any one doubt that we would pass a law to punish him and to prevent the recurrence of the outrage? So far from this being their course, they are encouraged, and we are subject to constant secret predatory incursions by which we lose annually hundreds of thousands of dollars, these people availing themselves of the bond of amity between us, to perpetrate the outrage.

That is not all! About one-half of the Northern States have passed laws and made it a criminal and penal offence for their citizens to give any assistance in the rendition of fugitive slaves. Massachusetts has passed laws closing her jails to us, and making it a penal offence to aid in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, or to appear as counsel to try such a case, thus nullifying the laws of Congress and of the United States distinctly, and some seven or eight States have passed similar laws refusing all remedy and making it penal in their citizens to obey the behests of the Constitution.

I have not uttered these things for the purpose of arousing any spirit of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union. I hope I love it as reverently as any man within the sound of my voice, but let us look and see the facts as they are. What may be set down as the unquestioned purpose of this organization? It is avowed that it is to exclude all and any Slave States from the Union hereafter; it is to give us no fugitive slave law, declaring that the States under the Constitution must provide for that and then to give no remedy in the States; it is to pass no laws for the purpose of preventing the robbery of our property, but, on the contrary, in many States to make it penal to enforce the law; it is to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; to abolish the internal Slave-trade and the coastwise Slave-trade, and then to agitate and agitate, giving us no peace as long as we retain this "relic of barbarism" and crime as they call it.

That is the purpose. Are you ready for it? Are you ready to say we will make no stand in any form for your Constitutional rights? I think you are not! Yet that is the present condition of affairs—but what are we to do?

PRACTICAL REMEDIES.

I know we will consider the consequences, and carefully consider the consequences of any serious collision in this Union. I know we duly appreciate the position of our own State, not only a border State, but an interior border State having no ocean outlet. I know that we have read history to some purpose, and that we have seen what have been the consequences of the disruption of amicable relations between those who have banded themselves together as a confederation of States. We need but to go back and see the consequence upon the Greeks when they carried on the Pelloponesian war, until at last exhausted, they fell into the lap of despotism. The same fate might meet us. What would be our condition? War! War! Inevitable war, in all human probability, would be our position, and then in time we might be driven into degrading alliances with foreign powers—the most degrading position for American citizens.

Then the spectacle would be presented of America falling back under the control of Europe, and American liberty sinking down under European despotism. Besides this, could we ever hope that a fairer state of things would arise? Could we ever hope that Providence itself would ever exercise its omnipotent power to create a State, or Union of States, under more favorable auspices than in these? Would it not be worse than impiety itself to presume that the Almighty would ever attempt to sustain a confederation of Free States under circumstances more bright or favorable than in our system? I know that the State of Kentucky is devoted to the Union, not only because of her interests, but from that feeling of affection and of loyalty, and that sentiment of love that have always marked her people from the earliest period of her history. I do not believe there is a man under the sound of my voice who would not view as the last, the greatest of all evils, the wreck of the Union. I do not believe there is the man in the State that would compete to enjoy the highest honors within the State, purchased at such a price.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

At the same time steps must be taken, something must be done. I do not believe that if the Constitution is allowed to remain permanently violated in its important provisions, we can have hope under it. None whatever! Broken in one particular, it will soon fall to pieces in all. I recollect when I was a boy, to have read that great speech of Demosthenes for the crown, where the real question at issue was the charge that he was the author of the public misfortunes, because he had advised the Greeks to make a last stand for their country, against Philip of Macedon. He was arraigned, and on trial and in his great defence he says: "What though we did fail? We did our duty. We responded in the temper and character of our forefathers." The result is such as God gives to each; and even those degenerate Greeks acquitted him, and crowned the world's great orator as a benefactor; debased as they were in national character, they did this, and from that day have never known or read of the success of him who would be deterred from the assertion of fundamental rights for fear of offence.

Gentlemen, the condition of affairs existing here, and existing generally, I am happy to say, throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is not a fair indication of the feeling in many parts of the Union. I have seen the evidence growing within a few years, and culminating during the last few weeks, of a determined purpose in the South to attain and maintain the complete power in Union, and I have seen, upon the other hand, in the representatives of the lower Southern States, a most resolute and determined spirit of resistance. The representatives from Georgia—from Alabama—from South Carolina—from Mississippi, not to speak of other Southern States, say that they represent their constituents—nay, say that they do not go so far as their constituents, and they declare that they are ready at any moment for a separate organization. God forbid that such a thing should take place. God forbid the overt act should ever be done; but we know enough of our political institution, that when once done the subject becomes involved in inexplicable distress. If one were to fall upon Washington and see the state of feeling there, he would think that the President of your country was the Executive of two hostile countries. The feeling of alienation seems to be almost complete from the expression of the public press and public men. (I mean not your inflammatory, furious speaker, but men of thought and reflection.) They are alarmed, other men are alarmed, we all are alarmed. It is not a craven fear, but it is the ennobled fear that patriots feel for an imperiled country. Suppose this should occur—do you not remember, in 1832, when South Carolina arrayed herself against the Federal Government, upon a mere question of policy connected with the collection of taxes, that it did shake the Union to its centre? Such is the nature of our system, that it did shake the Union to the very centre. What were the circumstances then? ANDREW JACKSON was President of the United States, and he was a native of South Carolina; the question was a mere question of policy; few of the other States sympathized with the movement of that little State. HENRY CLAY was alive, and CALHOUN was ready to give the benefit of his influence to peace and harmony, and yet that little question, when JACKSON, a native son of that State, was President, and CLAY and CALHOUN were in the Senate, brought on a struggle that shook this Union to its centre, and imperiled it in the estimation of the wisest and best of men. Look at it as it may be, with disaffection will spread all over the South, with a very different state of feelings in the North to what existed then, with CLAY dead, and CALHOUN dead, and none to take their places, with such a man as SEWARD, not only not native, but hostile to the South, in the chair of State. Cannot a child read the result? Cannot we see that one State falling away, our Union will be like an arch with two or three stones dropped out, the whole fabric may fall in pieces.

These are facts which it becomes the people of Kentucky, with all their loyalty to the Union, to observe, to know, to see, to think of, and then to act upon, with the dignity and moderation which marks and so well becomes them.

But, gentlemen, what is the mode that occurs to any man—because no man, I take it, in Kentucky, will back on this subject, except as a friend of the Union of the States—what is the mode? I see none, except it be the Union of all the conservative elements of the country, North and South. The South must first be united, and I am sure she will, for I take it there is not a citizen of Kentucky that would associate himself with an organization whose march to triumph would be over the ruins of our rights.

MEND OUR MANNERS DOWN SOUTH.

Ought we not first to put ourselves right in Court? Some little there is to complain of us. I say to you, in my opinion, those who appeal to the Constitution and the laws should obey the Constitution and the laws. I would have the South, if I might venture, as one of her humblest but truest sons, to advise her to obey the laws of our country. [Applause.] I would have the South first obey the laws of the Union which prohibit the foreign Slave-trade. [Applause.] That is the law of the land. It rests not with us to complain of the violation of law by others, when in a portion of our States the citizens violate the laws themselves. Let us frown down any attempt to violate those laws upon the part of our States. Let us do more. Let us do more, by preventing the fitting out of fillibustering expeditions upon our shores, to invade feeble sister countries. That is the law, and we live by the Constitution and the law, and let us obey it, and whatever expansion of territory we make, let us make it in a manner becoming the dignity of this glorious Confederacy, under our own flag. Then let us call to our aid the pure elements of conservatism and truth that we can find in the Northern States. What are they? I did not intend to introduce any party question to-night, but the largest organization I see is the Democratic Party of the North. As a historical fact, it is undisputed; as a current fact of the day, it is undisputed, that you do not find these declarations of hostility issuing from the Northern Democracy; you do not find these attempts to overturn the laws coming from Democratic sources; you do not find these denunciations of you and your institutions coming from Democratic lips and Democratic Presses. On the contrary, you find them at home, and in mos. cases in the minority, sustaining with unfalteringt courage your rights and institutions, at odds and risks that you little think of.

I want them all. We need them all. We need every Southern State, and every honest man everywhere not willing to enter into the crusade against us.

There is another element North, not large but noble and true. They are the scattered and wandering cohorts of the old Whig party, who have refused to alloy themselves with the Republicans of the North—men of whom EVERETT and CHOATE and others are illustrious examples. There are thousands of them in the Northern States. When this great crisis comes upon us, I have confidence that men like these will be found to unite with the Democratic party in maintaining the laws and the Constitution.

These are the elements upon which we are to rely. When you get them together, let us see if there cannot be a general revolt of the intelligence, virtue, and loyalty of the country, against those pernicious *isms*, and if not, let us see, how far these pernicious *isms* control society.

Besides these, there are many thousands of men in the Northern States, who, silent, are not heard in the midst of the clamor that surrounds them, men—who seldom attend the polls. Let us hope that that feeling will be in our favor.

Fellow-citizens, I have uttered these things because I believe we are standing to-day, not in the presence of spectres and shadows, but in the presence of terrible realities. There is a mode by which we can have peace—a permanent peace—and that is by an utter and absolute surrender of all our rights upon the subject to which I have referred, at the call of this Republican Party. If we do not make this surrender, we will have no peace until the Republican Party is destroyed, which can only be done by producing a reaction upon the public mind of the North. As it is, without our being aware of it, things are getting worse every day. I had almost intended to say, that we were absolutely dissolving, month by month, and year by year. I see no mode—wiser men than I see no mode to avoid this, except to produce a reaction in the public mind, and to bring up sharply, in some form, the question, Can we not, North and South, live in peace, with our several State institutions, after the manner of our fathers? For myself, I yet believe in, and I have an abounding hope of, the ultimate destiny of our common country. I believe a reaction will take place, and I believe that out of this commotion is destined to come for us an era of tranquillity and peace. Of this I am quite certain, that this Commonwealth of Kentucky will pursue a course answerable to her character and history; she will stand by the union of the States as long as there is a thread of the Constitution to hold it together. We know that if madness and folly and fanaticism shall succeed in tearing down the fairest fabric ever erected to liberty among men, we know that our honored State will conduct herself with so much moderation and prudence that she shall stand justified for her acts before men and in the eye of Heaven.

Fellow-citizens, I do not propose to detain you by more extended observations. I have trespassed too far upon your time already. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that I know something of the temper, and spirit, and interest of this people, and as far as my humble abilities extend, I propose, in the sphere to which you have devoted me, to serve you with all the fidelity of a grateful heart. At all times and under all circumstances, I owe my allegiance to the State, and I am ready and willing, and anxious, to devote whatever faculties of mind and body I possess to serve you, and to serve you with the uncalculating devotion of a man who loves the green mountains and smiling plains, the clear running streams and the generous people of the State, and with one who loves all her infirmities with the affection of a son.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

Reception of the Medical Students at Richmond—A Pyrotechnic Demonstration.

From the New-York Herald.

Sons of Virginia and of the South, who come back to Virginia, we welcome you. [Applause.] You come back to a nursing mother—a mother of whom you may well be proud. She has populated the South, she has populated the Southwest; she has given to the nation the whole Northwest to the Mississippi; she has sent her sons to colleges to learn and enlighten; she has given her children, her treasure, her blood and such talent and virtue as no State ever gave to a common country. From WASHINGTON down, she has given to this common country the chief elements which formed the basis of its grandeur and its greatness. [Applause.] Bound to Union, bound in devotion to self-sacrifice, she has done what would have exhausted any other people—she has built up a nation, and yet is still herself a million and a half strong. [Applause.] Her people have gone to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Louisiana, to Texas and to Kentucky; and every State in the Northwest is her offspring. Latterly her professional sons have been in the habit of going to the North to learn the art of curing the human frame. Would to God that the only disease in our country was the physical disease, the natural, the medicable disease which is merely upon the flesh of the children of men. Would to God that all our diseases were medicable, or such only as can reach the grave. Art could soothe, if not cure such diseases. What is now the matter with this nation besides fever, besides epidemic, besides those diseases which yield to the art of the Faculty? What is it now that besets this nation, that but yesterday was young and blooming, and vigorous as a Hercules in his cradle? What is the matter with our nation, founded by fathers higher, nobler, greater, more glorious than any in Roman or Grecian history? Firm as we are in our foundation—deep as the earth, high as the heavens, broad, as we thought, as the universe, what is it that now makes the parts of our republic of confederated States fly apart? Oh! God, this looks more like dissolution; this looks more like political death; this looks more like destruction of the work of WASHINGTON than anything I have yet seen. Two hundred of Virginia's children come back from a sister State! We welcome you with warm hearts; you shall be taken as to the bosom of a mother. [Applause.] But, sons of Virginia, why, why could you not live in the midst of a sister State? I say it without affectation, I say it without stage trick, that at this moment I feel upon me a heaviness, a sadness about our common country that I never felt before. Churches I have seen split, but the "damn ecclestastic" tap is no toscin of bloody war, in the midst of which "red battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock." In [illegible] the pulpit it may be a war of controversy—sectarian controversy—it may be a difference between the elect and the Armenian; it may be a difference between the Protestants and the Catholics. These wars are worn out in the world. Separation of churches do not alarm me. But what is this? Without distinction of creed, witout distinction of party, without distinction of politics, as one mass, we see our people separated. As I have said to the military to-day, my friends, I say to you here now in civil life, I mean to stand by my State, I mean to stand by my neighbors, I mean to stand by my individual rights, I mean to stand by my rights of property, I mean to stand by my rights of person; above all, I mean to stand by my moral rights of honor, and I mean to stand last, but not least, by my political rights in this nation, the highest of which, in a national point of view, is the Constitution and the Union of these States. [Tremendous applause.] If any Black Republican, if any Abolitionist, if any fanatic, if any fool, if any worse than fool, if a wicked man among the masses or in the high places of the country wishes to take this Union from me, they shall not do it. I will fight first. [Applause.] If the Union is to be dissolved, they shall dissolve it, not I. [Applause.] If any are to be driven from under the flag that floats over that Capitol and over the Capitol at Washington—the flag of the stars and stripes, under which the Revolutionary war was fought, under which the last war with England was fought, under which the Mexican war was fought, under which every war, so far as I can will it, will be fought, I say, if any are to be driven out, it shall be those who seek to drive me out. [Applause.] JACKSON said, and I will repeat his words, the "Union shall be preserved." It shall be preserved by force of arms if in no other way. [Applause.] The moment is come when you must stand united. You have done right, perhaps, my friends. Virginia has been contributing population, blood, treasure, virtue, intellect, everything in short that was necessary to maintain and strengthen this Union. Now let her call home her children. You, my friends, have come back to us, and we embrace you with open arms—[applause]—and standing together we will strengthen the bands of our State. Let her from that Capitol pass a law that shall build up her highways; let her make the great pathways of trade; let her make her centres of commerce; let her employ her teachers—[applause]—let her people wear the wool of their own pasture; let them eat the flour of their own mills, and if they have got no flour, let them eat their own corn cake, as they did in the days of '76. [Laughter and applause.] There was a time when TARLETON saw for himself that Colonel WASHINGTON'S buskins were made of buff; now the Yankees make for us our clothes-pins and broom-handles, our locomotives, and even our doctors have been made for us at the North. [Laughter.] Everything, everywhere, turn where you will, our dairies abound in Yankee churns; in the parlor nothing is to be found but Northern manufactures; turn to the mantlepiece, and every one has a Yankee clock; and so, in fact, in regard to every domestic requirement. I will not advise you to break up all these things now-a-days, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things—doctors, broom-handles and all—or make them yourselves. [Laughter and applause.] Be self-reliant, self-dependent. They have boasted that they have eighteen millions of people against eight; and they speak of those eighteen millions as hard-handed men. If we have not a population that have been pent up in workshops, we have a population that have grown up in heaven's sweet air, under heaven's bright sun, in the corn field. [Applause.] We have a stalwart, hearty, young, unsophisticated crowd of Virginians here, who have not degenerated. [Applause.] If we had men of old that could fight, we have men now that can fight. [Great applause.] If we had men of old that could speak to the hearts of the people, we have men now that can appeal to the hearts of the people, and we have the people now, as ever, with hearts to appeal to. [Tremendous applause.] Here, in the midst of this metropolis is erected an institution of Virginia's own, on the very spot where God has grown the snakeroot to cure the ague and fever. [Laughter and applause.] Then we have a University, a Faculty, a hospital; and will you tell me why Virginia doctors cannot, at home, in Virginia, learn to cure her diseases as well as they can by spending millions in Philadelphia for learning them how to cure disease? I was frequently sick in Philadelphia, and have had the doctors there waiting upon me. On one of these occasions I had no less a man than the illustrious Virginian, NATHAN CHAPMAN, waiting on me. Mr. CHAPMAN was a most eloquent orator, and as eloquent in colloquy, and I was too sick to relish his colloquy. On one occasion I got tired of his conversation, and I said to him, "Doctor, have you no patients to attend?" Says he, "Sir," in his nasal tone, "I have killed almost all and cured the rest." [Laughter.] Said I, "Sir, have you no lectures to write? for God's sake leave me alone." Says he, "Sir, I wrote my lectures forty years ago, and I only have now to furbish them up with a few new anecdotes." [Laughter.] "Doctor," said I, "will that do in this enlightened age?" "Yes," said he, "it is good enough to make corn crackers for Virginia." [Loud Laughter.] There is more philosophy in this anecdote than perhaps you may now likely give to it. Those high-pretending institutions, after they get their fame up, have more of pretension about them than there is of reality in them. The institution that is young; the institution that is rising; the institution that is to make a reputation, is the one where, if you are earnest and zealous in your search after science, you will derive most benefit. The school that is unknown and unsung to fame—there is the place to get the real waters of the true Pierian Spring. One of the best scholars that ever Virginia could boast of—I mean that great, that illustrious citizen of this town, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH—was the only man I ever saw in America that pronounced a-c-c-e-p-t-a-b-l-e correctly. That man told me what the correct pronunciation was. I replied, "WALKER don't say so." "I don't care for WALKER, Sir," said he. "Then," said I, "JOHNSON don't say so." "I don't care," said he, "for what JOHNSON says." "Well, then," said I, "who is your authority?" "NEEDLER ROBERTSON," was the reply. "Who is he?" "An old field schoolmaster," said he, "of olden times in the county of Chesterfield." NEEDLER ROBERTSON was one of that class of the old field caste in Virginia that made the men of Virginia in the olden times—that made the best statesmen, the best scholars, the best lawyers, the best patriots, the most illustrious sages and heroes that ever gave force and effect to the Revolution. And I have no doubt that here in Richmond science can be taught as well as it is taught in Philadelphia. [Applause.] Let us have it. Let us have science of our own; let us have arts of our own; let us have manufactures of our own; let us have trade of our own; let us have ships of our own; let us always be self-reliant and self-dependent, and then you will not have other people grow so great upon our wealth that they undertake to play the part of petty providence for God Almighty himself. [Applause.] They will then attend to their own business, and let our affairs alone. And if they cannot attend to their business—if they cannot discontinue their vicious intermeddling with us—we will make them do it. [Applause.] If we cannot do that by peaceful and self-reliant means, why, as you are aware, gentlemen, a little blood-letting, a little phlebotomy, will reduce the fever. [Laughter.] I tell you now—though I do not send it as a message to the Legislature of Virginia, for it is not my part to do so—that if blood must flow, if the tocsin of war must be sounded, if we must buckle on our armor, if red battle will stamp his foot, this nation alone shall not feel the shock. The real groundwork of dissension in this country, the real cause, the real root of the disease, is the foreign influence of Great Britain. Your internal commerce, your exports and imports, the constant intercourse between New-England and Old England, beget a sympathy between Old and New-England stronger, I sometimes fear, than the sympathy which New-England feels for us. And whenever New-English fanaticism joins with Old English intolerance in an effort to dissolve this Union—any effort like that of which JOHN BROWN was the instrument—New-England and Old England combined shall not avail to drive me from the Union. No! With God's help we will drive all the disunionists together back into Canada. Let them join Canada; let the compact of fanaticism and intolerance be confined to British soil. As for me, I mean to stay here. [Laughter and applause.] I mean to stay here, I say, with one exception. If invasion shall ever again cross the northern border of Virginia, and I can get one hundred men—aye, or ten men—to follow me, whether the Legislature authorize it or not, I will go North; and if the Southern people are the men of purpose, if the Southern people are the men of will, if the Southern people are the men of moral power that I take them to be, then, rather than let this Union be dissolved, they will drive into Canada every Black Republican, every Abolitionist, every Northern Disunionist, who, like WENDELL PHILLIPS, utters the sentiments—or, worse than WENDELL PHILLIPS—that Senator from Massachusetts who gives sanction to the sentiment uttered by WENDELL PHILLIPS in New-York, that a slave has a right to throttle his master, and if he makes his way over dead bodies from Virginia to Canada, he has a right to do so; and if in passing from Virginia to Canada, with hands dripping with the blood of his master, he knocks at the door of WENDELL PHILLIPS or HENRY WILSON, and asks for admission, they will open the door to the "bloody hands." I say that when sentiments like these are uttered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and he is protected by a guard of seventy-five policemen under the Mayor of New-York, it is time for the medical students to come home to be allowed, I hope, to study their professions in peace, and if not allowed to pursue their vocations in peace, to quit the vocation of peace for the panoply of war. [Tremendous applause.] And here understand me. I am not speaking against the whole North when I speak against WENDELL PHILLIPS and HENRY WILSON. No, come what will—come the worst that can come—and when it does come, we will find patriots there, in a minority, if not a majority. [Loud applause.] This patriotic minority will help us to give the enemies of the Constitution and the Union their hands full at home. [Applause.] However that may be, I will not be content to fight the battle upon ground south of Mason and Dixon's line, nor shall it be confined to ground north of that line within the Union. It shall be carried into Canada. [Tremendous applause, which lasted several minutes.] It shall not only involve the Northern States, but England. [Applause.] Let her furnish any longer an asylum for FRED. DOUGLASS to fly into; let her furnish a dépot for the Provisional Government of JOHN BROWN at Chatham; let her nurse the viper of civil war; let her nurse our fugitives from labor and fugitives from justice, whom she holds to let loose upon us; let her hold in reserve those pirates and cut-throats who carry on a contraband trade between New-England and Canada—men that would scuttle a ship or cut a throat with a placid smile; let her make Canada the centre of a Provisional Government for men of this class, and you will have, my fellow-citizens, not only to war with the Abolitionists of the North, but you will have to war with England—[applause]—and that war would be easily brought on. FRED. DOUGLASS, the fugitive negro—FRED. DOUGLASS, that came with JOHN BROWN'S party as far South as Chambersburgh, Penn., and then fled back to Canada; this negro has published his proclamation against Governor WISE. [Laughter and applause.] He has said that he has no idea of going back to New-York or Pennsylvania, for fear that Governor WISE, through Federal agents, will bag him. [Laughter.] I will never put my hemp in the form of a bag for him; it shall be in the shape of a rope. [Laughter.] And he thinks he is safe when [illegible]anada. It would be with an aching heart, it would be with a wild fever passion, that I could be forced to strike against the bosom of my own countrymen of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, but if I could only be relieved from that struggle, I would gladly take the alternative of a war with England. [Applause.] My heart would leap to that alternative like a bridegroom to his chamber. [Applause.] FRED. DOUGLASS says that he is bound for England. Let him. Oh! if I had had one good, long, low, black, rakish, well-armed steamer in Hampton Roads, I would have placed her on the Newfoundland Banks with orders that if she found a British packet with that negro on board to take him. [Tremendous applause.] And by the eternal Gods, he should have been taken—taken with very particular instructions not to hang him before I had the privilege of seeing him well hung. [Laughter and applause.] Then, then, if Queen VICTORIA called upon my Prince, Mr. BUCHANAN—(the remainder of this sentence was lost in the applause.) I hope he would have said that all he could do was what he said he could do at Harper's Ferry. [Laughter.] If the British Minister had demanded that this madcap Governor should be given to the British lion, I would just deliberately have referred the question to you. [Tremendous applause.] I should have said to them, "Come up and take me, and if my people are willing that I shall be surrendered, I will go without a fuss." [Laughter.] Go to the library in that Capitol and ask for the last London *Punch*. Look at the last page. I hope the members of the Legislature have seen it. There is in the air a black eagle—that is the South—and a white eagle—that is the North—and they are fighting in the air above this English print. The black eagle is held by a talon grasping its vitals, and the beak of the white is on his head. He is under the white and falling. Below is a lion, with his claws clutching an elk, but his attention is drawn from his prey, and he is looking up at the war between the eagles; and underneath is the single word "Watch." It is the most significant photograph that could be presented to the eyes of the American people. The North and the South—the black and white eagles—are set by foreign influence beak and bill and talons fighting each other, while the British lion waits over his own prey for them to fall. No, I must watch, I am watching, and the black and the white eagles shall not fight. No, and so help me God, if strife must come, they shall both be made to light upon the back of the lion itself. This will wake up the patriots of the North. [Tremendous applause.] There are some left there, and I appeal to the President of the United States to remember that so sure as there is a war between the black and white eagles, the lion is watching, and I would call upon him to notify the British Government that their asylum of fugitives from labor and from justice shall not be allowed to foster dissension and disunion in the United States. [Applause.] That is the true policy, and that will save this country. [Applause.] You will be a nation yet united. [Applause.] I care not for France, Austria or Russia; we are impregnable. [Applause.] We are invincible. [Applause.] They talk about the "irrepressible conflict." Let it be irrepressible; let it come. That Constitution, that Union will triumph, as it has always triumphed. [Applause.] It cannot be. Look at that figure on that monument, (referring to the equestrian statue of Washington,) and tell me whether mortal power in this country can, by a single blow, strike down that outstretched arm as long as the arm of that monument is upheld, pointing you to the honor, interest and glory of our country. As long as that arm is upheld by the brawny arms and patriotism of this people, the North and the South will unite to drive every scoundrel traitor out of it, until the country is made safer yet. [Applause.] Let you and me stand together, and our country will yet be safe. [Applause.] And we may pursue our vocations, the mechanic arts or professions, whatever they may be, in peace, as we have pursued them, until again, as in the natural tendency of nations, peace and plenty, and proud preëminence shall reign, and she become so fat as to begin to kick again. [Applause and laughter.] We are so great, so unconquerable in our power, so independent in our wealth, that we become impatient and restless. Look at the population of Virginia—look at her means—look at her plantations—look at her rising cities—look at her metropolis growing in its gigantic proportions—look at her great West, that is now beginning to wake up, and to look rich and blooming. [Applause.] Look at old Virginia turning green again with a hue more beautiful than that of the green valley of the Nile. [Applause.] Her people were never more intelligent—her people were never in better spirits—they have all the provisions of peace, and all the munitions of war. We say the tobacco belongs to Virginia. Louisiana says the cotton belongs to her. It is not true. New-England says the loom belongs to her. This is not so. They are but filaments of interest, elements which enter from North to South, and from South to North; so that they cannot be rent asunder without destroying the vital functions of both. [Loud applause.] The cotton is raised by the Southern planters, but the cotton gin and spinning jenny of Northern manufacture are elements of its production and perfecting. The hoe and the plough of Northern manufacture, enter into the planting of the tobacco in Virginia. If the people of New-England make the loom and the broom handles, [laughter,] the cotton and tobacco are produced in the South, and enter into the manufacture of the loom and the broom handles. We are united by all the reciprocities of interests—we ought to be united by the Revolutionary recollections of our common sufferings and common glory in the past. [Applause.] The Northern Abolitionists are the disunionists, and if their own authorities don't make them behave themselves, we will have the power to do so. What shall be done? In the first place, I would tell the Yankees you can't have those five millions worth of oysters you take yearly out of Chesapeake Bay any longer. I would tell them that they could have no longer the half a million a year they get by insurances out of Virginia. Let all who desire to insure their lives or property do so on the responsibility of the State, and pay the premium into that treasury. I would not only save the oysters and insurance money, but the coal that is imbedded in the earth. [Applause.] I have been signing patents for the last three months for the County of Ritchie, lands which contain unlimited quantities of the best gas-generating coal in the world, and if you ask who own them, you will find that they are chiefly in the possession of Northern men, or at least will be before twelve months. They buy land at two cents an acre, and one peck of the Ritchie coal will thus purchase a whole acre of land. I would possess ourselves of these sources of wealth. I would then arm the people. I would appoint a committee to examine the statutes of the Northern States that are hostile to our constitutional rights. The statutes are to be found in the library of this States. I would lay my hand upon these statutes ready armed. I would say, "Repeal these statutes." I would repeat it, repeat it, repeat it; and after making these demands three times, I would say, "Repeal it at your peril." I would say to the Northern conservative men, "You must fight single-handed in future, and maintain those conservative principles which you profess to respect." I would say to the North, "You shall quit warring upon us." I would call above all upon the President of the United States to demand of England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws and disturbers of our peace.

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Will you make this demand in 1861 if you are elected President?

GOV. WISE—All I have got to say in reply to that is, just try me? [Tremendous applause.] If you want to find that out, all you have to do is to put me there. [Applause and laughter.] I will tell you, my friend, I won't let a Virginia regiment pass three times back and forward by the White House without poking my head out of the window and asking: "Brothers, what's the matter?" [Tremendous applause.] I have detained you too long. All I have to say to the people at large is, that it is a proud satisfaction, coming in as I did into this office four years ago, with our people nearly divided in twain by a mere political question—notwithstanding the hot campaign of '55, notwithstanding the hard things that might have been said on both sides, I am proud today to feel, on that head, that whenever war may come from outside, we will, Whig and Democrat, Know-Nothing and Know-Everything, no matter what party we belong to or who we are, we will stand one solid mass of brothers, united on the right hand and on the left. [Tremendous applause.] I give my hand to each of my fellow-citizens, and to all of you I can say, however you may have differed from me, you have given me your cordial support and coöperation in the hour of trial.

A VOICE—We are all with you now.

GOV. WISE—I have tried to demonstrate to all, of all parties, that, at all events, I am a Virginian. [Applause.] Without respect to persons or property, I tried faithfully, justly, impartially, without favor, but not without affection, to do my duty. [Tremendous applause.] To-morrow morning I shall take my leave of you. I am sorry that I have not more time to spend with the young gentlemen who came back to their nursing mother; but I hope that God's blessing may rest upon you; that every man of you may be made, in the hands of God and in your own virtues, a blessing to your State, to cure her disease in peace, or to apply the lint and the tourniquet in war. [Applause.] And I trust that the God of battles—that God who preserved WASHINGTON to be worthy of a perennial monument—will still guard our country and preserve it in peace. [Loud applause.] If war comes, may He preserve our hearths and our homes, and enable us to stand the brunt of any trial we may be called upon to meet. I feel ready, and I hope that every man, in his private and public capacity, will not only bind on himself his armor and shoulder his musket but that he will make greater preparation still—that he will prepare himself in soul at a crisis like this. [Applause.] May we all be prepared for the worst or best, whatever comes.

The Governor was loudly cheered after the close of his speech.

FEELING OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

The Chicago *Times* says:

We have received a letter from a friend in Memphis, Tennessee, which contains words of so much importance to the future trade of Chicago that we publish it, and ask for it a careful perusal and attentive consideration by the merchants of Chicago. The letter, after referring to some other matters, concludes as follows:

"These purchasers now, for the most part, deal at St. Louis and Cincinnati, but would undoubtedly go to Chicago if it were not for the deep-rooted prejudice that exists throughout the South against your city. I suppose that within my own acquaintance there are in the country between Cairo and Vicksburgh—extending east and west from the river—over four hundred dealers in all kinds of goods,—not including groceries. These men purchase stocks Spring and Fall; some purchase possibly not over five hundred dollars each season, while others make bills as high as five or six thousand dollars in a year. Why do your merchants, by the constant parade of intense Abolition sentiments, drive this large class of business men from Chicago? Why do your merchants, by the constant and insulting display of fanaticism, strengthen and encourage that prejudice against their own city, which so unfortunately exists in the Southern country? Our people principally make their purchases in cash, and therefore are as independent as possible. They will not go to Chicago, where they have been taught, and where they believe that the entire mercantile community are Abolitionists of the deepest dye. Men who go with cash in their pockets to make large purchases, will very naturally avoid the market where they are liable to be insulted; they will of course go elsewhere and find establishments where their money will be accepted, and their bills made out without an imprecation upon the morals, habits and institutions of themselves or their friends and neighbors.

It is almost useless for agents from Chicago to come into this country to sell goods. In many places at the South "yankee" jobbers have been driven out by the people; dealers dare not buy goods of them. This may seem hard and illegal, and to a great extent it is violative of that fraternal comity which ought to exist between the people of all the States. But is it worse than is practiced at the North, and even in Chicago?

ABOLITIONISTS IN KENTUCKY.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. FEE.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Madison County was held at Richmond on the 17th, at which resolutions were passed against the emissaries of Northern Abolition societies, the sympathisers with JOHN BROWN, and the transmission of incendiary documents through the mails. The report of the Committee concludes as follows:

"Standing upon the soil won by the valor and redeemed by the toil of our forefathers, we would be untrue to ourselves and utterly unworthy of the immunities and heritage bequeathed us, if the town of Berea were permitted to remain 'a standing menace' to the peace and security of our firesides. That we may in the future, as in the past, sleep in security, with unbolted doors, it is resolved:

First—That a Committee of thirty-eight discreet, sensible men, such as the whole community may confide in, be appointed to remove from amongst us J. G. FEE, J. A. R. ROGERS, and so many of their associates as in their best judgment the peace and safety of society may require, and to this end all good men in this community will lend them support and assistance *to the utmost*.

Second, That, in discharging this duty, they are instructed to act deliberately, humanely, as may be; but firmly and *most effectually*.

In the meantime the Legislature now in session shall be petitioned to enact such laws as will give us complete security; to effect which, *if possible*, they are instructed to send a deputation to Frankfort to ask Executive recommendation and legislative action.

Third, It is resolved, further, that the true policy of Kentucky is to bind together the domestic tie between slaves and their owners, and to this end they should not only worship the same God, but at the same altars, and that separate negro preachings and ignorant negro preachers should be suppressed by law.

Fourth—That any legislation for the expulsion of free negroes should be gradual, prospective and humane in its provisions, and in such we will most heartily concur.

Fifth—That in procuring these, our just and reasonable wants, our Senator and Representatives are instructed to lend their best energies."

Committees were appointed to carry out these resolutions, and the following letter from JOHN G. FEE, to the citizens of Madison County, was read:

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 14, 1859.

I see by an article from the Lexington *Observer* that a meeting has been held in your county, which has recommended another meeting for the 17th inst., to consider the propriety of removing JOHN G. FEE, Brother ROGERS, and others associated.

For this removal, the first reason given is the assertion that our association is of an incendiary character, and the *Observer* adds that I am an Abolitionist of the John Brown stripe, and refers to the addresses recently made by me at the North. In all these addresses, when alluding to JOHN BROWN, and speaking of our wants in spreading a Gospel of impartial love, I have said: "We have need of more John Browns—not in the *manner of action, but in his spirit of consecration*—men who would go not to entice away a few slaves, for that would not remove the difficulty; men who would go, not with carnal weapons, but with the sword of the spirit, the Bible; and who, in love, would appeal to the slaveholders and non-slaveholders to be ready, if need be, to give up property and life."

I said if Christians and philanthropists would go in this manner, ready to make sacrifice to the extent that JOHN BROWN did, Slavery could not stand the moral shock one year. We seek the overthrow of Slavery because we believe it is morally wrong and contrary to the best interests of all. Of this you have had evidence for years. You know that we have been willing to take and endure insult and abuse rather than avenge injury. We thought this Christ-like, and the best way to effect moral reform.

The next position assumed is that our associations or principles are at war with the best interests of the community. About this there is a difference of opinion. We claim that they are for the highest good of society; that Christ taught them; that FRANKLIN through his life, and WASHINGTON in his death, acted upon them; and that the prosperity of the Free States of this Union demonstrate their excellence. If we have violated the law of God or man, we refuse not to come before the proper tribunals.

If we simply have an opinion and a corresponding practice, and yet not illegal, differing from yours, and you move us for this, then you set a precedent that may move you in like manner. This we wish to avert from our families and yours. We wish to remove the disturbing element by means moral and legitimate. We are willing to endure privations and toil in your midst that we may accomplish this end.

The next point assumed is that our positions are destructive to all organized society. We claim that our positions are those of the Bible, those assumed by the framers of our Declaration of Independence, and that no society can be well organized except on the law of nature and the law of God. But let us not bandy words. If we have violated righteous laws we refuse not to pay the penalty legally.

We send this circular not by way of an apology, but of further explanation. Newspaper reports must of necessity be meagre: we ask you to waive action for further investigation. No interest can suffer from an elucidation of truth. Take time for a full report of our words and sentiments, and we refuse not to meet them in a lawful manner.

That we have agitated the subject of Slavery we are free to confess. That is our constitutional privilege, and, as we believe, our religious duty. If Slavery be right it will abide the test; if not, it is for the highest interests of all that it should pass away by means that are at once legimate and righteous.

I address you by circular because this can go quicker and spread faster than we can.

JOHN G. FEE.

The following resolutions were then offered by JOHN C. TERRILL and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee which has been appointed by this meeting do, within ten days from this time, wait upon JOHN G. FEE, ROGERS, and all others that the said Committee may think inimical and dangerous to our institutions, our interests, and our public safety and tranquillity, and inform them that they must quit this County and State, and that they must be without the limits of this county within ten days after the time of receiving said notice; and that said Committee are directed by this meeting to take such steps as they may deem right and proper in removing the said FEE, ROGERS, &c., from the county if they are found within its limits after the time specified has run out.

Resolved, further, That the said Committee meet in this place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult as to the manner of their proceedings in carrying out the above resolutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN TROUBLE.

There is a serious hitch on the Disunion question between the two houses of the South Carolina Legislature. In the House of Representatives, Dec. 21, the proposer of one of the most virulent set of resolutions unfolded his tale of woe as follows:

Mr. MEMMINGER rose and said: Mr. Speaker I am very sorry to perceive that the refusal of the Senate to adopt our resolutions *is about to take away the golden opportunity which is before us*. The result of the Senate's resolution is merely to repeat what has hitherto been repeated. There is no measure proposed—no action. It is a simple declaration which might have been made just as well last year as this year. It takes no notice of the difficulties in Virginia as a cause of taking new grounds; does not even indicate the slightest sympathy in the matter. I am unwilling to take any course indicatory of indifference on the part of this State to the difficulties of Virginia. There is no action, no notice of the existing state of things. I would rather that the House should not concur with the Senate, but insist on the resolutions from the House, and, if we separate, let us adopt our own resolutions.

Mr. SPRATT.—I am inclined to propose that the House shall extend to the Senate the privilege of disagreeing with the resolutions. I was disinclined, as I believe many members of the House were, to any resolutions at all. My humble conviction was that, notwithstanding the difficulties which have occurred in Virginia, and other circumstances calculated to ripen public feeling, that there was nothing that could be resolved from that. I am convinced that there must be two organizations; that the North and the South cannot peaceably exist under the same form of government. I am perfectly assured that if not torn apart, the energies of the one will absorb the other. I am convinced that when the North and the South divide, as they will divide, it will be a physical revolution. Believing this, I do not believe in proposing any resolution at the present time. In preparing and proposing a course of action, it is important that that action should be such as would be unobjectionable; be such that when we take it there would not be diversity of opinion and distraction, the result in our starting; while one portion of the State concludes to go on, the other may be for retracting. If we are prepared to tender a dissolution of the Union, we should adopt the resolutions of the Senate.

Mr. O'CONNOR—If I could ever conceive an occasion in which there should go forth a unanimous expression of our opinion, it should be when there had been an invasion of the soil of Virginia by an armed band of Abolitionists. It is proper that this Legislature should express her sense of that affair, and the response is made in obedience to the call of Virginia. The resolutions of the Senate might have been as appropriate last year as this, or the next as the present. The resolutions offered by the House are consistent with the dignity of this General Assembly. They are founded upon a sense of injury and insult offered to Virginia and the South. I hope the House will refuse to concur in the message of the Senate, and that a message will be sent to the Senate insisting upon the resolutions as they went from this House.

Subsequently, a message was received from the Senate, insisting on their resolutions in reference to Federal affairs, and appointing Messrs. MOSES, MARSHALL, GARLINGTON and DANTZLER a Committee of Conference.

Mr. T. Y. SIMONS moved that the House insists, and that a message be sent to the Senate, granting the application for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to. Messrs. MEMMINGER, BOYLSTON and T. Y. SIMONS were appointed a Committee of Conference. The Committee at a late hour agreed upon the Senate's preamble, and the four resolutions of Mr. MEMMINGER.

GEORGIA'S INVITATION TO THE STUDENTS.

The following are the published proceedings of the Georgia Medical College:

At a meeting of the Students of the Medical College of Georgia, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We understand that Southern students, now attending lectures in the Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, are repeatedly insulted by taunts, indignities and offensive jeers of Northern people; and even placards of insulting import, meeting them at every step: *And whereas*, from the very pulpits emanate anathemas against the South and her peculiar institutions: *And, whereas*, medical institutions of the South, offer advantages to Southern students superior to any of the North: *And, whereas*, we condemn and pity any people who violate the courtesy and kind consideration due inoffensive fellow-citizens from a distant part of a common country, or even if not violating, are unable to quell the actions of insidious fanatics.

Resolved, That we, as a medical class, sympathise with and cheerfully offer to our fellows and brothers, a native asylum from such contempt.

Resolved, That we cordially invite them to finish their course of lectures in the Medical College of Georgia—confident that the Faculty will kindly receive them, will recognize and exchange their tickets, extending to them the privileges of their regular matriculants.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, and in the Augusta papers, and a copy forwarded to one or more Southern students now in Philadelphia.

DISUNION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following resolutions have been reported by the Joint Committee of the two branches of the Mississippi Legislature:

1. *Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That under the Constitution of the United States, the Government created by it cannot, nor can any tribunal acting under its authority, whether it be legislative, executive or judicial, within its appropriate sphere, justly withhold from the owners of slaves that adequate protection for their slave property to which the owners of property of other kinds are entitled, or which from its nature they may further require to secure them in its possession and enjoyment.

2. That the election of a President of the United States, by a vote of one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of Slavery as it prevails in the Southern States, and as recognized by the compact of union, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the slaveholding States in taking counsel for their separate protection and safety.

3. That upon the happening of such contingency, the Governor of this State be requested to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, in case other slaveholding States shall have indicated a willingness to confer with Mississippi in regard to the measures to be adopted for the maintenance of their rights, or in case he should deem it necessary to provide for the public safety.

4. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each of the slaveholding States of the Union, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and invite their coöperation.

RICHARD REALF'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer* of Dec. 9 publishes a letter written by RICHARD REALF, and addressed to President BUCHANAN. REALF confesses to having been an Abolitionist and a party to the formation of the Convention in Canada which adopted JOHN BROWN'S Provisional Government, but denies all participation in his schemes against Virginia, and avows a radical change of opinion in favor of our slave institutions.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1859.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

SIR: Having recenty observed, from the papers which have reached this distant region, that the discovery of the correspondence of JOHN BROWN has disclosed my former connection with him as Secretary of State, under the "Provisional Constitution," adopted at Chatham, C. W., May 10, 1858, I have thought it my duty to state to you that while I have had no connection either with BROWN or any of his party since the beginning of June, 1858, and no knowledge of the resuscitation of the organization which died out at the period of, and in consequence of my defection therefrom, and although I have, since my return from Europe in April last, resided wholly in the Southern States, acquitting myself as a law-abiding citizen, I yet am perfectly willing (by reason of my conviction that the organization and the insurrection were alike cruelly wicked) to surrender myself either to the authorities of the United Strtes, or of the State of Virginia, in order, if it be necessary, to suffer the penalty of my egregious folly.

I have, since the date of the insurrection, been once or twice dissuaded from offering myself as a witness, on the ground that the violated majesty of the law was being amply and fully vindicated.

By reason, however, of the recently disclosed fact that the insurrection occurred under the auspices of the "Provisional Constitution," I have determined, on account of the possibility that my connection with the dissolved organization of May, 1858, may entail responsibilities on me in December, 1859, to express my willingness to expiate, to the last degree, the consequences of my atrocious blunder. For this reason: that whereas, when an Abolitionist, I would have died in defence of my conviction, so now, that I am a Southerner, I am also willing to die in proof of the sincerity of my present principles. If, therefore, the error of the past involves me in present punishment, I am content to redeem such error by suffering such punishment.

I reside in this city, from which I shall not absent myself until you have communicated your desires or decision in this matter.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
RICHARD REALF.

A *verbatim* copy of the above has also been mailed to Gov. WISE, of Virginia.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER.

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT TROY.

The conservative citizens of the City of Troy have issued the following call for a Union meeting:

The undersigned, citizens of Troy, believe that a condition of affairs has arisen in our country which calls for the expression and the action of its conservative, national men. The recent treasonable incursion into the State of Virginia, and the expressed or implied approval, which, in some instances, it has received at the North, deserves the most indignant and unqualified rebuke.

We, therefore, desire that a meeting of our citizens shall be held on a day to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of publicly proclaiming the devotion of this community to our National Constitution, and its guarantees to the respective States which compose our Federal Union; and to express our condemnation, not only of the invasion of the territory and rights of a sister State, but also of all similar acts, and of all teachings, either from the Press, the pulpit, or the forum, which shall in any manner recognize the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, a doctrine absolutely inconsistent with the Federal compact, and the previous history of our country; which shall tend to a violation of the constitutional rights of our brethren at the South, or to the disturbance of those fraternal feelings which should exist among the members of our common Union.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have adopted the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, That we wish to assure the representatives of this State in Congress, in the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, of the warm sympathy of this General Assembly in the struggle in which they are engaged, and of our cordial support of every proper measure they may adopt to protect the just rights of this State and of the South—the integrity of the Union and of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we recommend, in view of the public danger, the union of all elements of opposition to Black Republicanism and its candidate for Speaker, on any terms consistent with fairness and honor, whenever by such union its defeat can be accomplished and the organization of the House effected.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, of Fairfax, a resolution was added by the Senate, requesting the Governor to communicate a copy of the resolutions to each representative in Congress from the State. The resolutions were concurred in, and they were communicated to the House by Mr. [illegible], and subsequently a message was received from the House, announcing their concurrence in the additional resolution.

A Cool Swindle.

LETTER FROM AN ABSCONDING BANKER.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says:

The Corunna Banker, WALLACE, who had "financial operations" with some of our Brokers a few weeks ago, has been writing letters to some of his Corunna friends. It seems, by the explanation he gives, that his object was not merely to "put money in his purse," but to "*swindle the Abolitionists*," in order to pay off an old score against them which he had inherited from his father.

It seems that WALLACE wrote to a gentleman at Corunna giving the numbers which would open the combination lock of his safe. When it was unlocked, it was found to contain *only the covers of his books*, every paper of value and all his accounts having been carried off or destroyed.

The letter to the editor of the *Courier*, whose commercial reports he had been in the habit of furnishing, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1859.

MR. PULIS: You will, perhaps, think I have effrontery enough to make a jackass, but suppose you do, what do I care? You are already *slightly* impressed with the belief that I will do some things as well as others, and therefore you may not be astonished at this.

As you no doubt had to give me a "puff" since I left, I will only say that you have my full permission—advertise me to the extent of the fifty dollars I subscribed to your paper. In the same package with this, I inclose one hundred and fifty dollars for Mrs. ELIZABETH SLATER, money that she deposited with me for safe (?) keeping.

As some who once had confidence in what I said, may still suppose that I was born and bred in New-York, I will take this occasion to say that I never was in that City till July 14, 1853.

If any of your citizens suppose they have any chance of finding me in New-York, I may as well say that it is *rather* uncertain. *I am a native of a Southern State, and my father having been swindled by Abolitionists, I determined to swindle somebody in the first Abolition State where I could get an opportunity, and I have succeeded, and in more States than your own.* My operations now amount *to over eight thousand dollars, clear of expenses, and which I consider puts me about even with the —— Abolitionists*. Don't understand me as saying that circumstances have controlled my dishonest actions altogether, for they have not. I have had to do nothing from necessity, but have acted as I have a *little* for revenge, and a *great deal* because I wanted to.

I do not suppose any of you are *green* enough to think I am going to stay here any length of time; however, if you should think so, you had better come and see.

How are the markets? Wheat up and whisky down? It is a great pity your *commercial* editor *vamosed the ranche*, isn't it? Yours, feelingly,

JAMES C. WALLACE.

OUR "SICK MAN."

There was a sick man, in the olden time,
Withal, a dweller in this blessed clime,
You may have read;
A very sick man, yet he kept about,
Though many people wished, there is no doubt,
That he were dead.

His symptoms were alarming. Weak and thin,
Red streaks and black disfiguring the skin;
A pie-bald face,
Hair partly straight, and partly like the wool,
On the sour forehead of old Homer's bull;—
A dreadful case!

Great doctors sent prescriptions, over sea,
For the "King's-Evil,"—royal stamps and tea,—
But he grew worse,
And seemed diseased throughout, from head to toe;
Friends shook their heads, and whispered,—"very low,"—
Prepare the hearse!

A worthy man he was, and young, and rich;
With grand relations, too—dukes, lords, and sich—
And hopeful heirs;
And an estate, an empire in extent;
But—many screws loose in the management
Of his affairs.

He was in love, forbye! A bright-eyed dame,
Sweet Freedom, witched him with consuming flame,
For her fair hand.
She gave him hope, yet bade him further prove,
By tried sincerity, his vows of love;—
Ah! Rope of sand!

One moody day he took a frantic whim—
No nostrums more, nor doctoring for him,
For he would be—
From intermeddling quacks, and their commands
About his ailments, or about his lands—
Thenceforward free!

'Twas '76—to him a year of note,
If I, the chronicle, do not misquote—
When, with a will,
Waving a "piece of bunting" o'er his head,
Swift as a thunderbolt away he sped—
To Bunker Hill!

The exercise relieved him;—and, they say,
He kept it bravely up from day to day,
Full seven years,
Till he was well;—save that "peculiar" taint,
That chronic "Constitutional" complaint,
That still appears.

But even this, as he increased in strength,
Was driven to his lower limbs at length,
And there will stay,
Belike, till he makes up his mind to run,
Again to Bunker Hill, or Lexington,—
Or, runs away!

'Tis said of late he nearly breaks in two—
They make him wear, down South, so tight a shoe,
He cannot rise—
Yet let us pray that he may live to stand,
A mighty giant in a happy land—
True, strong, and wise!

Then shall he win for age that noble breast,
Where he so long hath sought his soul to rest,
In union sweet—
While vast Pacific and Atlantic love,
The glorious empire of the free and brave,
In one, complete! HOYT.

RHODE ISLAND.

Union Meetings—The Conservative Sentiment of the State—Death of a Friend of Education—Illness of Attorney-General Kimball—Skating.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

Efforts are being made to call a Union-saving meeting of the people of Providence. The *Post* (Democratic) is, of course, prominent in its appeal to the patriotic sentiments of good citizens. There is more common sense here than among some communities—more regard for the high character of the State than to be led at the beck of demagogues. There was never a time when Rhode Island neglected to perform her righteous duties to the nation. "The people" have never rebelled against law, and therefore it is not necessary for them to publicly reassert the devotion which they have ever maintained to the Constitution and Union. The sentiments declared at the John Brown Sympathy meeting, I know have gone abroad and been accepted in certain localities as the popular sentiment of the people of the State. No greater mistake could be made. A handful of Abolitionists called and conducted the meeting, and the most rank and positive Abolitionistic doctrines come out from their lips. "The people" denounced such poisonous sentiments by the contempt of their own silence, and by the protestations of the public Press. The sub-stratum of the public sentiment of this State is the old Whig doctrine. While that party existed, Rhode Island was ever found a strict adherent to its principles, and conquered under its banners. At the decease of the Whig organization the people separated into other parties, most of them avowing the American-Republican Platform, the only rational and conservative of the trio of parties. For the past two or three years its representatives have been elected to the local and national positions in the gift of the State. It is the clamorous and obtrusive oratory of the few Abolitionists—those who place JOHN BROWN by the side of Christ, and draw a simile of his martyrdom—those who have sainted him, and call him a hero for his inhuman crimes—those who work for the abolition of evil by any means, whether lawful or unlawful—who regard the Constitution as a league with hell, and the Union as an obstacle to their fanatical designs of Freedom—it is the ravings of these men that the South receives as the sober and rational sentiment of the majority. They have to learn yet by the votes of the people the correct sentiment of the masses, and if in this only reliable and honest mode of expression they do not find Rhode Island among those willing to acknowledge and to sustain the constitutional rights of the South, it will be a sad mistake of my observation.

The Educational cause of the State has recently lost a most valuable and interesting worker—DANA P. COLBURN, Esq., the Principal of the State Normal School. He was a self-made man in every particular, and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. His talents were of a high order, and rendered practically useful. To society his loss will be great, inasmuch as he gave to it a refined and genial mind and a high moral character, coupled with ability. Masonic ceremonies attended his funeral, and to-day the body was carried to the house of his bereaved mother at Dedham, Mass., in charge of a delegation of the fraternity of which he was a member.

Attorney-General KIMBALL lies dangerously ill, almost at the point of death. He was struck with paralysis, accompanied with fever, since which he has been unable to speak or move. He, too, is a talented young man, and of much promise.

The people of the twelfth century, who used to amuse themselves in "skating," with a couple of flat bones for "skaits," would ope their eyes with utter wonder at the Yankee improvements of the last century in this department. The exhilarating exercise has now become so fashionable, that he or she who doesn't know how to skate is set down as one behind the times. This is a literal fact here, where hundreds participate in the healthful enjoyment. Mashapang and Long Ponds have become familiar names to all, and their appearance on a clear, bright, moonlit night, when the sharp, snapping atmosphere has frozen the ice to a respectable thickness, is such that New-Yorkers might envy their pleasure. Romantic, indeed, are these scenes. Five hundred balmorals rustling over the glaring surface, and as many of the other sex, in jaunty caps, keeping company. The loud, ringing laugh, and the high glee of the whole throng, lend excitement to the scene, and then

"The Queen of Night
Round us pours a lambent light—
Light that seems but just to show
Breasts that beat, and cheeks that glow,"

completes the enchantment. HIPPARCHUS.

Installation and Memorial Services—An Interesting Era—The Rhode Island Congressional Delegates—Republicanism gaining Ascendancy in Italy—"Principles and Habits of the Pilgrims."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

Highly interesting services were performed here yesterday, in connection with the installation of Rev. LYMAN WHITING, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Pastor of the High-street Congregational Church. The day completed the quarter-century existence of the Society, and as such, was celebrated by appropriate memorial services. The church vestry was decked with evergreen and flowers, and hung with the portraits of some of the founders of the church. Many of those who were numbered among the first members of the Society, former pastors and aged deacons, came from far and near to enjoy the reunion of charity. Special exercises were held in the afternoon, of a memorial character, and several addresses made by former and present members. In the evening, the installation services occurred, when Rev. Mr. WHITING was formally presented to the pulpit of the church as the successor of Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT, now of the New England Church at Chicago. The special sermon was preached by Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, of the Old South Church, Boston; the charge delivered by Rev. Dr. LEAVITT, and the right hand of fellowship by Rev. A. H. CLAPP, both of this city. It was a specially interesting and notable era in the history of the church.

A friend has recently prepared a lengthy sketch of the Rhode Island Delegates in Congress, from which I condense a brief and interesting account.

I will preface it with this remark, that there is no one body of representatives in Congress who are better united in national principle than the representatives of Rhode Island. They are all men of active and sterling character, men whose antecedents are thoroughly Whig, who fought under that banner when CLAY and WEBSTER were its bearers, and men who are self-made.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, Senator, was born in 1795, in Little Compton, R. I., and his parents being poor, he was not privileged in having a good education. He was a factory-boy during the early part of his life, and worked thus until he became nearly of age. He then entered into business with a partner, and hired a mill to carry on the manufactory of cotton, which he continued to do for many years, until he relinquished his copartnership and commenced the manufacture on his own account, in the town of Johnston, where he took up his residence. In 1826 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State, as the representative of Johnston, and ever since this event, which was his first entrance into public life, he has been constantly engaged in politics. Subsequent pecuniary reverses impelled him in his political career, and he finally became wholly absorbed in public affairs. He was a stirring member of the General Assembly at several periods between 1826 and 1840, and exercised great influence in that body. His "long head," shrewdness, tact and indefatigable energy won him authority and friends. He was always a Whig, and supported HARRISON and CLAY, and other Whig worthies. During the Dorr war troubles, he was a "law and order" man, aiding in the support of their principles by every effort. He was elected at this time Senator to Congress, and took his seat there in 1840. He is the father of the present State Constitution, and a member of the Convention of 1844, which formed it. The career of Mr. SIMMONS in Congress is already known to the country, from the prominence he has taken in leading measures. He has ever been an earnest protective man, and no member is better informed on all points of national industry. He aided in carrying the three-cent postage reduction through Congress. He left the Senate in 1847, and was again elected to it in 1857, by American-Republicans. Of all the distinguished of the United States Senate, there are none regarded as more valuable in their position than Mr. SIMMONS. His industry, shrewdness, and his fund of knowledge in national industry and the Tariff, have won for him the high encomiums of his colleagues, and make him an essential representative of New-England interests.

Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, the associate of Mr. SIMMONS in the Senate, is one of the self-made men of Rhode Island. He graduated at Brown University in 1833, and almost immediately became connected with the Providence *Journal*. He has edited its columns for over twenty years, and attained for the paper a most enviable reputation. The *Journal* is a high-toned, independent sheet, and is one of the few which are constantly adding something to maintain the just dignity and purity of the Press. Mr. ANTHONY came into public life in 1849, when he was elected Whig Governor of the State by a large majority. He was again elected in 1850, and during both years he manifested a degree of administrative ability excelled by few in the State. He was nominated by the American-Republicans for the Senate in 1858, and gained a triumphant election. The peculiarities of Mr. ANTHONY—for all men have them—lie in his apt and vigorous pen, which he has forcibly wielded in journalism for twenty years. Well-informed, mentally active and vigilant, he is not surpassed by any one in New-England for his editorial ability and his industry as a working member of Congress. His thorough information of State business, his eminent social qualities, together with his broad and national view of principles and measures, make him a fitting representative in our Federal councils.

The two remaining Delegates to Congress, Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON and Hon. WM. D. BRAYTON, have not heretofore been very conspicuous in public life. Mr. ROBINSON is a man of sixty, once a Universalist preacher, editor and lawyer, and was elected Attorney General of the State in 1856. His antecedents are Whig, and he is now American-Republican, being elected by that party in May, 1859, to the National House of Representatives. He has long desired his present position, and is now exultant over his success. He is an able debater, and will be a useful member. Mr. BRAYTON is son of Hon. CHARLES BRAYTON, formerly Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He has been a member, years past, of the General Assembly, and has held other minor offices of trust, always in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is no speech-maker, but a calm, deliberate, decisive, judicious legislator, faithful to his constituents and the interests of his country. He was an Old-line Whig, but is now American-Republican, and there is no man in Congress of a more elevated character, purer sense of justice, or of more strict integrity.

Letters received here from Italy speak in glowing language of the recent State ball at Florence, at which over three thousand Italians and foreigners attended. Counts, marquises, cavaliers, and the charming beauties of Florence, decked in the most gorgeous silks, laces and diamonds, presented a gay spectacle. The author of the *Minister's Wooing* is spoken of as conspicuous among the throng of enchanted beholders. A correspondent writes to the *Journal*, that republicanism is in a fair way to extend its benefits to the unfortunate Italians. The present Government is founded on a republican basis, and conducted on the most reasonable democratic principles. The popular will is regarded to as great an extent as perhaps in any other country of Europe. It is a rule founded wholly upon the consent of the people, and their confidence and affection are won by concessions to their legitimate wishes. The Government is at once leader and guide in the path of a just reform. The country pursues a peaceful progress, although there are many obstacles to encounter, but there are wise and prudent leaders of the people. The writer thinks that if the Congress will be just and righteous in regarding the wishes of the great mass of Italians, in recognizing an independent Government and temperate political progress, it will be a happy day for down-trodden Italy.

The 20th December, the 229th anniversary of the landing at Plymouth, was observed here by a single celebration only, and that a lecture on the "Principles and Habits of the Pilgrims," by Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, in which he drew the oft-drawn picture of the advance, growth and influence of our country. HIPPARCHUS.

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHAUNTEPEC.

Seizure of Property by the Mexicans—Miramon in Pursuit of the Arms and Ammunition of the Liberals—Desperate State of Affairs—A Tale of Grievances—Shipwreck.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUCHIL, ISTHMUS OF TEHAUNTEPEC,
Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The long interregnum between my letters from this place, you will, of course, attribute to the true cause—the discontinuance of all regular mail facilities—the only communication between us and the outside world, since the steamers stopped, being by canoes from Minatitlan, through which place all our news from the States now passes. These arrivals, however, are too much like "angels' visits" to be enjoyed by one who has seen civilized life, and who knows how to appreciate the great type of civilization—the newspaper. The arrival of a canoe is an event of the highest interest to us, and from the time it is first descried in the dim distance, until it reaches the landing, it is attended with much more excitement than the arrival of the last European steamer at New-York. This is especially the case if it is about the time to expect the mail; for since the United States mail has ceased to come this way, Yankee enterprise has undertaken the work of keeping up communication. The first mail for Tehuantepec, *viâ* Suchil, arrived here on the 5th inst., per *el canoa*, in the rapid time of four hours—and nine days from Minatitlan. The advent, however, was hailed with delight, and all honor was bestowed upon the indefatigable mail contractor. After the distribution of sundry favors intended for the home-sick individuals at this point, the mail bag was taken in charge by two natives, who had arrived here three days previously with the mail from Tehuantepec for Minatitlan. The canoe sailed again the same day for Minatitlan, leaving me little time to write.

Affairs here have assumed a desperate shape. When the New-Orleans people stopped, and the engineers left the Isthmus, they discharged every man except the mail carriers, Mr. STRANG, at Suchil, and Mr. FORD, the Commissary. Three months before the mail contract expired, Mr. MARRIGNAN, the agent, came out and pledged to every man pay for his claims against the Company if they would continue on and get the mails across with dispatch. With this promise they all went to work with a will, and performed their part honorably to the end. During the time the agent was here he distributed from one to two Mexican ounces among the men, which they were compelled to use immediately for actual subsistence. One man was so poor that he went over the entire road barefoot, not having means to buy shoes with. Things went on in this way until near the time for the last mail under the contract to come along, when MARRIGNAN, either afraid or ashamed to remain longer, started off, ostensibly for Minatitlan, but as it afterwards appeared, really for New-Orleans, leaving these poor men in the lurch. Mr. PRATT, who relied in the good faith of these promises, took the employes to board, by whom his limited stock of *frijoles*, rice, flour and corn were soon pretty much cleared out, compelling him to fall back upon the precarious supplies obtained by Mr. FORD, the Commissary, who does the hunting. While the *tortillas* and *frijoles* last I shall not grumble, however, as I find them both to agree with me extremely well, barring a slight flatulency, which is known to be one of the contingencies of such diet.

The men here regarded themselves in the employment of the Company, until that illusion was dispelled by the arrival of a letter in the Saturday's mail to Mr. SWEET, directing him to discharge all the men under him, but providing them with no means to help themselves, and with no way to reach their homes.

On the afternoon of the 7th instant, the Judge of Juchitan, and a dozen soldiers, arrived here on mules, and another party came down in a canoe, for the purpose of seizing all the property left here belonging to the Company, on behalf of Mexican creditors. This foreclosure was made on account of claims certified by Mr. SIDELL. The papers, however, had been left with the Judge of Acnacan, who claims Suchil as within his jurisdiction. The Judge of Juchitan says he does not recognize Mr. SIDELL's right to dispose of the Company's property while the laborers on the road remain unpaid. He has stripped STRANG of everything—steam-engine, saw-mill, saws o[illegible] boxes of carpenter's tools never unpacked, [illegible] hoes, pickaxes, ropes, chains, harnesses, barrows, glass and China ware, stoves &c., in all valued at $4,000. They then took possession of the building, placing two soldiers in charge. They next paid their respects to Mr. PRATT and levied upon $2,500 worth of property, to cover the claim turned over to them by Mr. SIDELL. A small quantity of private property was left untouched. They next scoured the woods in all directions, and seized upon such live stock as they could find. As a special favor, the Judge was persuaded to allow each man one of the broken-down horses belonging to the Company. They are of no account whatever, as they are not strong enough to carry a full-sized man, and no one will buy them.

Last evening a sensation was created by the distant sound of a steamer's paddle-wheels on the river. "*El vapor! El Vapor!*" immediately resounded among the natives, who all rushed to the bank to learn the cause of the unexpected arrival. Speculation was soon put to rest. It was the *Suchil*, which had been sent up with one man and his mule as *bearers* of dispatches from Gen. MIRAMON to the Church authorities at Tehuantepec, being charged to proceed by the swiftest conveyance, regardless of expense—the object being to announce that a large force was on its way to capture the guns and ammunition designed for the Liberal Party, a portion of which went over this route between three and four weeks ago. Five of the seven days' march necessary to overtake them are already accomplished, so that they will have little time to prepare for defence.

I found on board of the *Suchil* Mr. NATHAN MERRILL, one of the engineers, very ill from fever and ague, and much emaciated. He contracted the disease by exposure in working upon the old *Hidalgo*. The schooner *Suffolk* is a Minatitlan, by which these letters will probably go forward. Nearly all the men remaining here will avail themselves of this opportunity to go down the river and seek employment in loading vessels, of which a number are now in port. I append a list: Sailed for New-York, on the 2d, bark *Hidalgo*; brig *William Clark*, 4th; brig *Ellen*, 10th; bark *Nazarina*, loading, to sail on the 12th; also, *Tally-ho* and *Linda* soon. There are several others in port, names not remembered. The English brig *Brilliant*, bound in, light, got ashore about the 1st inst., and is a total loss. The bark *James Andrews*, of New-Bedford, got ashore in the river, bound out, and is condemned; the mahogany was discharged, and the vessel sold for the benefit of the Underwriters. The steamer *Suchil* has been appraised at $15,000, and the *Minatitlan* at $5,500. ADIOS.

PHASES OF GERMAN LIFE.

Goethe's Centennial—Schiller in Hungary—Dead-Rabbitism in Berlin—Outrage at Humboldt's Funeral—Vagaries of the King of Prussia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

In my last letter I fell into an error by following the careless statements of those whom I thought good authority, which I hasten to correct; namely: I spoke of GOETHE's Centennial as a future occurrence, whereas, in fact, it took place on the 28th of August, 1849. It was celebrated in one or two of the largest German cities, but not universally by the people.

This letter will be composed of *gleanings*—with scraps, which may be interesting to your readers; and in the end, give as good an idea of general relations as a labored essay.

I add a word or two upon a few of the most interesting SCHILLER Celebrations. That of Stuttgart, as I have already written you, was especially grand. The procession is said to have been two miles long. All the trades were represented—each bearing transparencies and banners emblematic of their calling. The bakers, as they passed, tossed innumerable "Schillercakes" among the crowd; the gardeners were equally lavish with flowers; and the printers carried a press through the streets, upon which they struck off countless copies of the "Song of the Bell," for gratuitous distribution.

The recent celebration at Gran, in Hungary, has been forbidden as a subject of remark to the Austrian newspapers; but the particulars, which have leaked out through German correspondents, are too significant to be withheld.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, although at heart a patriot and Hungarian, remained loyal in 1849 to the Emperor's cause; and accordingly, when it was proposed a few days ago, to celebrate the fiftieth year of his bishopric in Gran, the latter fully expected that the utterances of the reverend veteran, on that occasion, would be calculated to soothe rather than excite the restlessness of the Hungarians. But no; even in the benediction in church, the old man hinted to the people the duty of constant remembrance of the former glory of their land; and afterwards at the dinner, he delivered a speech in which the Emperor was only mentioned as the "Monarch of the Crownlands of Hungary." This beginning was followed up by the excitable patriots present, and many an expression was used which made the Archduke ALBERT, who was there, uneasy in his seat. Amid the greatest enthusiasm a toast was drunk, "To our *King*; and finally, the climax was capped by the proposal, with storms of applause, of the sentiment, "To our old Constitution." Upon this, the Archduke left the banquet hall, and his departure was the signal for the breaking-up of the dinner-party. Such signs as these (and there is no lack of them) seem to indicate that the Hungarians, although deeply discontented with their present condition, would be satisfied with something short of that utter separation from the house of Hapsburg which KOSSUTH desires; and are willing to be loyal subjects of the *King*, FRANZ JOSEPH, although they rebel against the Emperor.

I have made no allusion in my previous letters to the shameful exhibition, on the part of the working-people in Berlin, on the occasion of the Schillerfest. The population of *Moabit* (as that suburb is called where the foundries, &c., are) gave loose rein to the most brutal passions—appearing in such force as to overawe the police. Women were insulted and outraged—in some instances having their clothes entirely torn off them; respectable citizens were beaten, and otherwise maltreated, and during a portion of the evening of the 10th, certain parts of Berlin were made fit pictures of Pandemonium. The mob undertook to dig up again the foundation of SCHILLER's monument, which had been solemnly laid that day, and manifested throughout as little regard for the dead as the living. Some incidents are grimly ludicrous. At one time, in the crowd, there rose a cry, "Down with the black hats!" and in an instant every man who wore a "beaver" felt it forcibly jammed over his face!

There were arrests made, and the matter is undergoing judicial investigation. Meanwhile the Berlin papers have got into a pretty squabble as to who and what caused the disturbances. It seems there was money found upon the ringleaders, which they stated had been given to them by strange persons, who incited them to the outbreak. Some of the papers expressed their suspicion that the *Kreuz-Zeitung* party, the ultra-Catholics, were at the bottom of the whole affair. Whereupon that journal becomes virtuously indignant, and demands legal proof or apology.

It is of less interest to outsiders how this question is settled; more important is the fact that a population exists in Berlin which could find its equal for savage brutality only in the palmiest days of the Faubourg St. Antoine. This is not the first time it has come forth from its hiding places. When HUMBOLDT died a scene not less disgraceful was enacted. After the public ceremonies were over, as the body was being taken from his house to his castle and family burying-place, the funeral *cortége* was overwhelmed by an irruption of *women*, who took possession of the hearse, and sat astride the coffin, singing ribald songs and yelling oaths and imprecations. After which, they actually attempted to take the body of HUMBOLDT from the coffin and drag it through the streets; but the astonished spectators succeeded in driving them off, and the illustrious dead was soon beyond their reach. Such a wanton outrage makes one's blood boil. But if, without especial exciting cause, these things are possible, what would the "Moabites" do when revolution laid torch to their passions?

The King of Prussia seems to be getting physically better, from day to day; but I suppose there is little hope that he will ever be a sane man. There are many good stories in circulation about him, which do not, of course, get into the papers here, but are authentic, nevertheless. You have heard, I suppose, how one day at dinner he washed his face in the soup, and, with the vermicilli hanging on his nose, forced the guests to follow his example. Another story is told of him, last year, at Tegernsee, where he passed that Summer. One day he took it into his head that he was a Lieutenant in his own army, and while under that hallucination, climbed a cherry-tree, from which all the entreaties of his attendants could not induce him to come down. At last, the idea struck them that if he was a Lieutenant in the Prussian army he must obey his superiors; and accordingly, one came from the house and proclaimed, in a loud tone, that the King of Prussia commanded Lieutenant —— "to come down from the cherry-tree, where he was posted, and report himself for further duty." The King, on hearing this, scrambled down with all haste, and went into the house to report himself to—himself!

While he was at Tegernsee, he visited an old peasant, whom he had known as Crown Prince. The old man, not understanding Court politeness, told him plainly, "Yes, I knew your Majesty long ago, and you were a proper young man then, but now you are a little cracked! (*bissl' verrückt.*)

The prizes which were given in Munich the other day, to servant girls, disclosed some interesting facts. The girl who received the first prize had lived thirty-two years and seven months in one family. The other prizes, eight or nine in number, were all for more than twenty-five years' service.

There is to be a meeting of the Ministers of the Ger-[illegible]ception of Prussia and Aus- [illegible] Würzburg. The object of the meeting is the consideration of the best course for the middle and southern States to pursue in the present crisis, and in relation to the present questions that agitate the Diet.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has merited and received for its course in the discussion of the war, and its kindred topics, the disapprobation and censure of liberal men. Not only has it done all in its power to sell Germany to the Austrian interest, but it has resorted to means which honorable men despise. For instance, Prof. KARL VOGT, of Geneva, having declared himself as sympathising, to a great extent, with the Italians, the *Allgemeine* accused him of being in the French pay; and a good many people, on the authority of so eminent a journal, would have believed it, had not Prof. V. instituted a process for libel against his slanderers. The case has just been tried, and although the technical decision was not a triumph for him, (the court having at last declared itself incompetent,) it was morally clear that the *Allgemeine* had not the shadow of ground for its libelous charge. This paper, once the London *Times* of Germany, has lost much by being transferred to the possession of a company, said to be speculators, who use it for their own purposes, and thus, although it is still conducted with ability, its moral and political power is gone. I have heard Germans speak of it as misrepresenting Germany abroad, as fatally (if more genteelly) as the New-York *Herald* traduces America. An American abroad is met at every step by the results of articles from the *Herald*, which have been copied into European journals. It is no uncommon thing to see things, which we pass over at home as the insignificant utterances of an erratic Press, going the rounds of English, French and German papers, with appropriate comments from each!

At the royal hunt of the King of Bavaria, the other day, no less than 868 hares were killed. As a consequence, roast hare is plentiful and cheap in Munich. R. W. R.

From Jefferson Territory.

SNOW AND COLD WEATHER—SEVERAL PERSONS FROZEN—MERCURY CONGEALED—THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORKINGS—THE CITY CHARTER—DENVER AND ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED—ELECTIONS—BUSINESS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

Last Sabbath brought with it cold weather. In the afternoon of that day a cold wind sprang up, and at 9 in the evening mercury went down below zero, and on Monday evening at 9 o'clock the mercury congealed at minus thirty-nine and a-half. Liquors were frozen in most of the saloons; wines and ale bottles were broken. The express was delayed two days. One of the drivers had his hands so frozen as to disable him, and the report was brought in by the express that several persons were frozen to death along the route, who had been unable to get into any of the stations. At this place nothing more serious than the freezing of an ox occurred. A few had their ears and toes somewhat frost-bitten.

The wolves, rendered more bold than usual by the intense cold, came into the town and ate up two calves which were tied in a stable. The weather was supposed to be at least thirty degrees colder than at any time last Winter.

It is warm again now, and the prairies are again putting on their old brown appearance, as also the nearer mountains, while the snowy ranges in their rear are clothed with wintry robes of pure white, and are reflecting the bright sunshine back to the plains below. About three or four inches of snow only, fell here.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that this storm, as well as all others which bring snow and cold, came from the N. N. E. This is a very remarkable climate. It is so dry that the cold is not felt as it would be east, and the changes from one extreme to another are frequently very violent. This last severe weather gave us a change of about ninety degrees in thirty-six hours. One day we have stern old December of New England or New York, and the next it is as mild as May.

These changes are not so injurious to health as would be imagined or as they would be elsewhere.

The Provisional Legislature will adjourn to-day after a busy though not very lengthy session.

A code both civil and criminal has been established, as also laws regulating mining and other claims, together with other important laws.

Among those of a local character, the most important is that giving a municipal charter to the consolidated City of Denver and Auraria.

The election under the charter will take place on the 19th inst. The officers to be elected are a Mayor, Recorder, City Clerk, Attorney, Marshal, twelve Councilmen, and other minor ones. The eagerness for office manifested reminds one of the elections in New-York City. Never in any city was there more patriotism exhibited in the way of manifesting a desire to become the servants of the public.

But this is accounted for by the fact that there are a large number who have come in from the mountains to spend the Winter who have nothing else to do.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of gamblers and drinkers to control the election.

The city has greatly needed a police arrangement.

The next election in order will be held about the 1st of January, for county officers in the nine newly-organized counties. Following this, should we be so lucky as to obtain a Territorial Government from Congress, will be at least two more under that organization, so that it appears probable that the regular series of semi-monthly elections will be kept up for some time. This state of affairs might be considered unhealthy at the least, but here, where we have but few newspapers, these elections are indispensable, as the people must have something to talk about. It is vastly better than to kill somebody in order that an excitement may be produced.

Little, comparatively, is being done in the way of business; one day last week, however, the sales of one house amounted to about $700. Others have done as well.

A banking and insurance house will be started here in a short time, backed by men of wealth and standing. Building is still being carried on quite extensively.

Nothing is being done among the mines. Extensive preparations are being made for operations in the Spring. The Indians are still peaceable and quiet.

Yours, &c., ARAGO.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

SENTENCES PASSED—END OF THE DECEMBER TERM.

On Saturday, it being the last day of the December term of this Court, Recorder BARNARD passed sentence on the prisoners, convicted during the term, who had not already been disposed of.

First came John Gordon, *alias* Stephen Gordon, convicted of assaulting a Frenchman, who had purchased a ticket, as he supposed, for a passage in a steamer to Europe, but was imposed upon by getting only a passage in a sailing vessel, of the Black Ball line, instead. The Frenchman, naturally indignant, raised a disturbance, whereupon Gordon, aided by another man, not arrested, beat him so severely that he had to jump into the water, to save himself from further violence. At least such was the testimony of witnesses, and that the Jury believed them is shown by their finding a verdict of Guilty. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Gordon, presented to the Court a quantity of affidavits contradicting the allegations of the prosecution, pleading the good character and peaceable disposition of his client; also, certificates from medical men that Gordon was in an advanced state of consumption, and that he could not survive a long term of imprisonment and deprivation of nourishing food. Furthermore, Mr. Smith argued that Gordon was not *the* Gordon, as the District-Attorney and the Court had supposed—not the notorious emigrant swindler, but another Gordon altogether. The Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Doyle, admitted that such was the case, but knew that he was in the habit of ill-treating emigrants and passengers, and believed him to be completely guilty of the offence of which he was convicted. But as he was, undoubtedly, in a very low state of health, the prosecution would not press for a severe sentence. Taking this into consideration, the Recorder was much more lenient than he would otherwise have been, and sentenced Gordon to 30 days in the City Prison, with a fine of $150.

For an assault of trivial character, which had its origin in a political misunderstanding, Cornelius Woods was fined $10. John Carpenter, who bit off a man's nose in the same affray, was remanded.

Wm. Stetson was sent to the Penitentiary for two years for passing counterfeit money.

Elizabeth Rodney, a colored woman, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and who had not broken it up, according to her promise, was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Wm. Clark, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, was told to leave the country in 20 days, or he would be re-arrested and punished. His friends will immediately send him to Australia, where his father now is.

Bartholomew Ganson, the porter who robbed his employers of a large amount of furs, velvets and silks, by carrying them off through the scuttle over the roofs of adjoining houses, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. There was an affecting scene in Court when he took leave of his sisters.

George Wilson was sent to the Penitentiary for five months on a plea of petit larceny.

Kenneth Melrose and John H. Boscom, two young men, who robbed Dempsey & Fargis' jewelry store, in Broadway, of jewels valued at $4,000, (one of them, it will be remembered, was employed in the store, and pretended to have been gagged by the thieves, when discovered after the robbery,) were sentenced to the Penitentiary—Boscom for three years and four months, and Melrose for two years and six months.

David Howell was fined $20 for an assault, and Thomas Williams $10, for a like transgression.

James Shephard, who was convicted in this Court, about two years ago, of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death, having had a new trial granted him by the Court of Appeals, was again placed at the bar to plead, but on motion, his trial was removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday, the 2d of January.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 24.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Shelden *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; Stewart *vs.* Perine and wife; Emerson *vs.* McBirney; Smith *vs.* Seaman; Smith *vs.* Grant; People *vs.* Becker; Tonnery *vs.* Wirts; Bank of Havana *vs.* John McGee; Brown *vs.* Montgomery; Walker *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Draper *vs.* Snow; Sacket *vs.* the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company; Cunningham *vs.* Jones; Cook *vs.* Travis; Fitner *vs.* Tipton; Barber *vs.* Cromwell; Stedman *vs.* Fiedler; Crawford *vs.* Fiedler; Eddy *vs.* Fiedler; Granger *vs.* Fiedler; McConihe *vs.* New-York & Erie Railroad Company; Gibson *vs.* Walker; Lawrence *vs.* Fox; Coldgrove *vs.* New-York & New-Haven Railroad Company; McMahon *vs.* New-York & Erie Railroad Company.

Judgments affirmed with costs and two ℔ cent. damages—Palmer *vs.* Palmer; Peacock *vs.* New-York Life Insurance Co.

Judgments affirmed, with costs and ten per cent. damages—Edgerton *vs.* Page; Fitchell *vs.* Von Cleef; Westcott *vs.* Stevens; Baker *vs.* Payton.

Judgments reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event—Gould *vs.* Chapin; Davidson *vs.* Seymour; Reno *vs.* Binder; Campbell *vs.* Woodworth; Ford *vs.* Cobb; Cole *vs.* Granger; Horbeck *vs.* Vanderbilt; Beale *vs.* Parish; Mills *vs.* Van Voorhees; Smith *vs.* Cummings; Clark *vs.* The Mayor, &c., o New-York; Garr *vs.* Martin.

The orders of the Supreme Court, mentioned in the matter of appeal in the first and third places in order, affirmed with costs, and the appeal as to the other orders dismissed—Slauson *vs.* Corning.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Re Roy *vs.* Lowber.

Appeal dismissed with costs, unless appellants procure a statement of facts from the Supreme Court before the next March term—Town *vs.* Thompson.

Re-argument ordered—Sheldon *vs.* Brown; Weeks *vs.* Lowerre; Goule *vs.* Asseller; Sweesey *vs.* Lott; Oneida Bank *vs.* The Ontario Bank; Bissell *vs.* The Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

No error having been committed at General Term in granting a new trial, judgment absolute is rendered against the plaintiffs, with costs—Miller *vs.* Illinois Central Railroad Company; Brady *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Judgment affirmed—The People *vs.* Dibble; People *vs.* Main.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for two undivided third parts of the premises claimed, without costs in this Court, but with costs in the Supreme Court—Wright *vs.* Saddler.

Judgment reversed—Hall *vs.* The People.

No error having been committed at general term in ordering a new trial, judgment absolute is rendered against the plaintiff—Hagadorn *vs.* Hagadorn.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered on the case of the plaintiffs for the amount of tax in controversy, with interest and costs—The Mayor, &c., of Troy *vs.* The Mutual Bank of Troy.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Bos *vs.* Bunting.

This cause having been three times argued and five Judges not agreeing as to the judgment which ought to be rendered, the judgment is affirmed in pursuance of the statute, with costs—Thomas *vs.* Downer.

Order affirmed with costs—Lanning *vs.* Carpenter.

Judgment at General Term reversed, and that at Special Term affirmed—Bank of Attica *vs.* The Manufacturers' Bank.

Judgment reversed, and judgment on the case rendered for the plaintiff with costs, to be settled as to the details, before Judge DENIO—Aiken *vs.* The Western Railroad Company.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs—Bates *vs.* Voorhees.

Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, and $10 cost of motion—Bissell *vs.* Hamblin.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Stuart *vs.* Smith.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Stern, et al., vs. *Bloxham.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of the Evergreens.—Motion granted, with extra allowance of $100.

Collon vs. *Savage.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Stuyvesant vs. *Stuyvesant.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Steinhardt vs. *Boker, et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

St. John vs. *Roberts et al.*—Reargument ordered.

Patterson vs. *Parry et al.*—New trial ordered, unless parties agree to an amendment on the finding of the facts.

Elwell vs. *Chamberlain.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MONCRIEFF, J.—*Boyd* vs. *Foot and others.*—Motion to discharge order supplementary to execution denied without costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—Application for an attachment must be denied without costs.

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HEALTH CONVENTION.—THE NATIONAL Health Association, organized in 1858, having held several public demonstrations with eminent success, will hold a grand mass meeting in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1859, at 7 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 2 and 7 P. M. Addresses will be delivered on *Personal Habits, Social Customs, Dress, Diet, Drugs, Nostrums, Hygiene, Medical Systems, &c., &c.* Among the speakers engaged are J. C. Jackson, M. D., D. A. Gorton, M. D., Mrs. Huldah Page, M. D., and Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D. Admission free. N. B.—On FRIDAY EVENING, 30th, at 7 P. M., Dr. JACKSON will address the people in the Brooklyn Institute.

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I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT LODGE (No. 35) are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on this TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Bernard Foster. His remains will be taken to Cyprus Hills for interment.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President's Message will be transmitted to the Senate to-day at 1 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to have copies delivered in this City simultaneously with the reading in Washington; and its appearance, therefore, in the evening edition of the Times, may be anticipated.

The House of Representatives revived the rites of Saturnalia in honor of Christmas. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, having the floor in continuation of his serial speech commenced on Friday, was interrupted by a variety of interpolations and contradictory motions, some looking to an adjournment over the Holidays, some to an adjournment for the day, and others an adjournment until Mr. Smith should have ended his speech. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, endeavored vainly to obtain a hearing for a proposition advocating the election of Mr. Boteler after the thirty-sixth ballot. Other remarks jocose and of humorous intent diversified the session, Mr. Smith lending dramatic aid, by quaffing successive potations of egg-nogg, while on his feet, to the edification of himself and the amusement of the galleries. The motion to adjourn until to-day at length prevailed. A large number of Cabinet officers, Senators, and Government officials were witnesses of the proceedings.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Vice-President of the United States, delivered, last Wednesday, at Frankfort, Ky., an able and exhaustive speech upon national affairs. His audience was large and profoundly attentive, though it is said not at all unanimous in their approval of the sentiments submitted. Mr. Breckinridge, as a preliminary topic, recurred to the history of territorial legislation, and justified his vote in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and in support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The transition thence was easy to an indorsement of the views of the United States Supreme Court upon the rights of Slavery in the Territories; the Dred Scott decision, in the eyes of the Vice-President, representing the full, consummate flower of Southern rights under the Constitution. With that decision, he regarded the territorial issue as settled. The Territories, whether North or South of the erased line, will be peopled by slaveholding or non-slaveholding communities, with regard to political or Federal influences. In regard to the present condition of national politics, the tone of the Vice-President was despondent. The great danger to the Union lies, he asserted, in the existence of a Republican party, whose principles, avowed three years since, have long been abandoned in the heat of Anti-Slavery feeling, and others involving direct war upon Slavery, not only in the Territories, but in the States substituted. To sustain this charge, Mr. Breckinridge quoted from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, and from Helper's compendium; alluded to the Republican approval of the latter compilation; and confessed that he saw no hope of salvation to the Union, so long as the Republican organization continued to exist. The only redeeming aspect of Northern society is the existence of fragments of the old Whig Party, loyally devoted to conservative measures. In conclusion, Mr. Breckinridge exhorted the South to keep itself strictly within constitutional obligations, and in that connection denounced the efforts of those who were laboring for the restoration of the Slave-trade. The speech will be read with profound interest, independently of the respect due to the dignified official position of the orator.

The streets yesterday told plainly that the citizens were keeping a general holiday. The crowd which thronged all the avenues was not composed of men hurrying hither and thither to fulfill business engagements, but rather of that class whose faces are chiefly seen early in the morning, at noontide and after nightfall, going to and from the establishments where they earn their subsistence. In company with these there were many who sought the exhilarating scenes which the skating pond at Central Park affords, for there the Christmas carnival was at its height. The ice on the pond was not so glassy as the most experienced skaters desired, but it nevertheless furnished opportunity for half a day's enjoyment. At noon it had so degenerated and lost its consistency, that the majority were very willing to comply with the orders issued by the authorities to leave the pond for the day. At the Five Points House of Industry and at the Ladies' Home Mission in the Old Brewery building, the poor children enjoyed themselves heartily, receiving gratefully the gifts which benevolent friends had bountifully furnished. On the Islands, too, scenes very similar to these were witnessed. Many of the Sabbath Schools had postponed their festivals, and wherever these little conventions of little folks gathered together, there were pleasant half hours occupied in listening to addresses and partaking of refreshments. The tellers were at their desks in the various banks to take care of those notes which unfortunately fell due, but all the other employes of these institutions enjoyed a holiday.

A meeting was called in Williamsburgh last evening, by some of the colored people who felt especially aggrieved by the remarks of Mr. Charles O'Conor at the recent Union meeting, to express indignation at the utterances of that gentleman, as well as to give his arguments a practical refutation. But the attractions of Christmas proved too strong. Only fourteen persons were present, and Rev. Mr. Hodge alone volunteered any remarks. It was determined to call another meeting at an early day.

A Malevolent Bequest.—A Mr. John Shakspeare, of Leicester, England, who either was or supposed himself to be a descendant of the immortal bard, died in 1848, leaving $12,500 for "the establishment of a Museum" at Stratford-on-Avon, in honor of the poet, and $150 a year to be paid to the person appointed to reside in the house as keeper, for the purpose of providing and preserving "a vellum-bound book," to present, "with pen and ink, to any visitor who may be desirous of expressing any sentiment, in prose or verse, in honor of the poet."

The will is contested, on the ground of uncertainty as regards the "Museum," and for contravention of the Perpetuity act, as regards "the vellum-bound book." The case is now pending in the Court of Chancery in London, before Vice-Chancellor Wood.

Every one who venerates the poet's memory (and who does not?) must hope that the legacy for a book of sentiments will not be allowed to stand. So few people visit Stratford who have not "a sentiment" to offer, "either in prose or verse," and the mass of the said sentiments are such unmitigated twaddle, that a collection of volumes containing them would after a few years form not a monument, but a heap of rubbish, the mere thought of which is enough to make any one who either loves Shakspeare or feels jealous for the honor of human nature, blush to the roots of his hair. One can hardly avoid suspecting that Mr. Shakspeare, in inserting any such provision in his will, was animated by a desire to expose those of his fellow-men who might visit Stratford, to the contempt of posterity.

Governor Wise on the Union.

If wit consists in the sudden juxtaposition of incongruous ideas, Governor Wise has just delivered the wittiest speech ever made upon this Western Continent. He has selected the occasion of a small medical exodus of Southern students from a Northern city, for proclaiming his determination to maintain the American Union; and has exalted practical secession, in its most inane and offensive form, as the panacea for renewing the best possible feeling between the people of the two great sections of the Republic. Asserting, in the broadest and boldest terms, the rather startling proposition that Virginia has contributed to "our common country the chief elements which form the basis of its grandeur and its glory," he summons that Commonwealth to "call home her children," or, in other words, to suck the rest of the nation dry of all that is "necessary to maintain and strengthen this Union." "Great wits," we are told, "are sure to madness near allied," and the narrow boundary line between lunacy and humor, in this most extraordinary oration, affords so striking an illustration of Dryden's aphorism, that it is a kind of public duty, in these times of trial and trouble, for us to point out its exceeding tenuity. The Governor of Virginia occupies a post of singular responsibility in this hour of intense sectional agitation, and it is quite as important for the South as for the North fully to understand just how much reliance ought to be placed on the capacity, the common sense and the statesmanship of that functionary.

For the sincerity of Gov. Wise's feelings and disposition we have the utmost respect. It is probable, indeed, that his Excellency, while he keeps "a single eye" fixed on the welfare of Virginia, may permit his other visual orb to wander from time to time in the direction of the White House at Washington. But to say this, is not at all to impeach his probity or his patriotism. It is a lawful and honorable thing for a public man to desire the magnificent opportunities of the Presidential chair, and if we could believe that Gov. Wise had anything like a rational conception of the crisis at which we stand, and of the means of meeting it,—of the nation, its character and its destinies, we should be perfectly ready to wish him success in his aspirations.

But, in all simplicity, if we are to take the Governor at his word, we are half-tempted to believe him a kind of unconscious Rabelais, treating the whole question of Union and disunion as an enormous quiz, and scattering in sport words which, taken seriously, are nothing less than firebrands and death. For it is difficult to understand how a man who really believes all that Gov. Wise advanced in his last week's speech to the fugitive medical students at Richmond, should have been able to make his way coherently even through the trivial complications of so slight a political question as that of the famous oyster *fundum*. To accept the leadership of such a man in the mazes of a grave national difficulty, would be the purest frenzy.

It is hard to say what feature of this oration is the wildest and the most amazing. Its rhetoric, its ratiocination, its statistics, all savor alike of the repository which Astolfo found in the moon. To begin, then, anywhere,—for the oration resembles a polypus, in being all head and all tail, so that cut it where you will, and read it in whatever direction, you find its inarticulate organization indifferently complete,—Gov. Wise defies the "irrepressible conflict." "Let it come," he valiantly exclaims—"the Constitution and the Union will triumph as they have ever triumphed." Very good; and how? By driving back into Canada "every Black Republican, every Abolitionist, every disunionist." The South is to preserve the Union by clearing the country of all men who infest the North, holding opinions inconsistent with the doctrines of Gov. Wise. The "Abolitionist" and "disunionist" wings of this army of traitors do not much signify, of course; their numbers are small—their valor, if it is to be judged by their placid acquiescence in the defeat of John Brown and his band, not exactly the valor of Paladins. But the "Black Republicans," upon whose threatened triumph in 1856 Gov. Wise stood prepared to execute the policy which he again avows to-day—how is it with them? Their vote in 1856 revealed a total of 1,500,000 grown men, from whom it will be necessary for us to be relieved by the gubernatorial onslaught. The loss of so great a productive force might be detrimental to our national prosperity, and suggests the advisability of an attempt to convert these miscreant myriads before proceeding to summary ejection. But Gov. Wise is too strongly bent on saving the Union to think of this, and he assures us that he is ready "to cross the border of Virginia *whether the Legislature authorizes it or not, with ten men*," and do the great riddance for us. Nor will he stop here. To empty the North of the whole Republican party, ought in all conscience to produce an immense immediate improvement in the health of the Union; but our State physician is bent on a radical cure. "The real root of the disease of the country," he has ascertained, "is the foreign influence of Great Britain." Great Britain, whose prosperity would receive from the violent rupture of the American Union, or the violent abolition of Southern Slavery, a more stunning blow than could from any other quarter, equally indirect, be inflicted upon it; Great Britain, it seems, our best customer and nearest national friend, is doing her utmost to precipitate the unbelieving masses of the North upon Gov. Wise and his ten righteous men. Therefore the Governor is determined to crush Great Britain also. His "heart would leap to a war with England like a bridegroom to his chamber." It would not be such a very tremendous war after all. Had the Governor, indeed, possessed "but one long, low, black, rakish, well-armed steamer in Hampton Roads," he would have brought the war on already by putting her on the Banks, "with orders to take Fred Douglass, the negro, from on board [illegible] said negro, "by the eternal [illegible] been taken." Then, of course, [illegible] that war the one steamer which Virginia only wishes that she had, would make as short work with the whole British Navy as the Governor and his ten men would make with the million and a half of Northern Republicans. Could anything be more sane, more considerate, more statesmanlike, than this proposed raid by sea upon the Cunarders?

If any man doubts the complicity of England in the perils which menace our peace, let him visit Richmond, go

> "To the library in that Capitol and ask for the last London *Punch*. Look at the last page. There is in the air a black eagle—that is the South—and a white eagle—that is the North—and they are fighting in the air above this English print. The black eagle is held by a talon grasping his vitals, and the beak of the white is upon his head. He is under the white, and falling. Below is a lion, with his claws clutching an elk, but his attention is drawn from his prey, and he is looking up at the war between the eagles; and, underneath is the simple word "watch!" It is the most significant photograph that could be presented to the eyes of the American people. The North and the South—the black and white eagles—are set by foreign influence beak and bill and talons fighting each other, while the British lion waits over his own prey for them to fall."

Is not this conslusive? To be sure, we have received at the North about a dozen numbers of *Punch* since this issue, which is the "last" heard from at Richmond; and the world at large, seeing that the eagles of the said picture wore crowns on their heads, had imagined them to represent France and Austria circling in fight over defenceless Britain; but, then, Gov. Wise is a match for the Talmud at finding out hidden meanings. His interpretations of Western history are not less astonishing than this. By way of satisfying his young medical friends that they have done right to quit the North, he assures them that the whole Northwest is made up of the offspring of Virginia: "every State," is the Governor's phrase, "in the Northwest. She has built up a nation, and is yet herself a million and a half strong." To have done as mnch, he thinks, "would have exhausted any other people."

Virginia has sent out a goodly emigration, certainly, into our Free Western States, but are the words of the Governor quite exact? In all the now Free Western States, including California and excluding Oregon, there lived in 1850, 202,497 natives of Virginia. In the same States at the same time there lived of New-Yorkers 401,662, Pennsylvanians 333,829, Germans, 367,171. Two American Free States alone having contributed to the Free West much more than three times the Virginian quota, and having themselves advanced immensely upon Virginia in population while so doing, we can hardly accept the Governor's statistics as an argument for his policy. The only thing which they prove, indeed, is the truth illustrated by his whole discourse, that nothing is more disastrous to a man or a State than the power of speech, when it is surrendered up absolutely to the control of impulse, excitement, fancy, and a chivalrous equestrian passion for "riding the whirlwind and directing the storm."

The British in India.

The British Government in India has effected what it considers to be a sure and lasting pacification of Oude. The Governor-General had, just before the departure of the last mail, made a triumphal entry into Lucknow, and in full *durbar*, or royal session, conferred upon the talookdars, or great landholding aristocracy, the full and entire possession of all their estates, by the same tenure as that by which they held them before the annexation, and pledged the faith of the government for the maintenance of the rights thus vested in them. By this resettlement of the country, the feudal lords, whose resistance it was that gave the royal forces so much trouble during the mutiny, take possession of their old forts and domains, and resume their old sway over their tenantry,—and in fact, assume towards their new masters the very relation they filled towards the deposed King. They are the real governors of the country, as they will exercise almost sovereign power towards their dependents. To them the central Government will look for the collection of taxes, and in the main for the preservation of order. They will not, it is true, be allowed to fortify their abodes, and mount heavy guns in them, as under the old *régime*; and the British authorities will doubtless make it their business to restrain gross violence or oppression, and to cast over the whole community, as far as such a social organization will permit, the protection of the laws. They will form an invaluable substitute for the licentious tyrants who preceded them, and who, as long as the nobles paid the tribute which supported the debaucheries of the Serail, left the country at their mercy. But the system which has just been inaugurated is to all intents and purposes the system which prevailed before the annexation in 1856, shorn of its worst abuses—a feudal aristocracy, holding their lands by military tenures of a powerful suzerain residing in the capital.

This sudden change of policy on the part of the British towards a class of men who have been denounced for the last four years, not only as the real authors of the late insurrection, but as the great curse of the country, and the real bar to its prosperity—robbers, who made industry impossible, and whose chief amusement was civil war—is due to the fact, which has now become apparent, that if the talookdars remained malcontent the country could only be held, for many years to come at least, by a military occupation on a large scale, and the occupying force would have moreover to be a European one. Every noble has a large following of *budmashes*, or armed rowdies, and is the object on the part of his tenantry, in spite of his oppressions and exactions, of that strange, spaniel-like attachment which almost every race in a semi-barbarous state bestows upon local chiefs of its own blood and faith—kicks, cuffs and plunder in any wise notwithstanding. If they are attached to the Government, its position is secure; if they are hostile, its authority may indeed be preserved, but for a time, at least, can only be preserved by constant readiness for war.

But it must nevertheless be acknowledged, that in making this settlement the British Government is preserving its authority at the expense of nearly everything which renders its position in India defensible. The only thing which can justify the maintenance of the vast Oriental Empire which now acknowledges the sway of Queen Victoria, is its influence, if it has any, in elevating the masses of India from the condition of degraded serfs into that of industrious and prosperous freemen—in insuring to them the blessings of an impartial administration of justice based on fixed and known laws, and surrounding their lives and their possessions with all the safeguards which a good police, a strong government and able judges insure to any other class of British [illegible] them, in short, for one day [illegible] themselves. This cannot be done at once. A ryot whom two thousand years of horrible oppression have ground into the dust, from which he extracts nothing but a ration of the simplest food, cannot be converted in one year, or in ten, into an adorer of the Bill of Rights, and a stern stickler for trial by jury; but care can at least be taken that every change in his relations to the Government shall foster his attachment to the law and confidence in its protection—shall destroy the hold on his imagination of the dire traditions which cause him always to associate power with spoliation, and which, in making accumulation appear impossible, have made sober industry appear hateful.

It must be admitted that the way to do all this is not to hand the body of the people over to the tender mercies of a class of turbulent feudatories, each supreme in his own district, without any other guarantee for the security of either life or property than a difficult, dangerous appeal to the British Viceroy at Lucknow, and the necessarily slipshod and careless supervision of a few British officers in command of scattered military stations. The London *Times* says that this settlement is solemnly guaranteed to the talookdars as perpetual; and if such is the case, it is a disgraceful abandonment on the part of the Government of its duties to the people; and the same journal then adds apologetically, though with strange inconsistency, that "it is but an experiment." If intended to be only an experiment, however, its failure will necessitate a gross breach of faith towards the talookdars.

In either case, the affair will prove both dangerous and discreditable to its authors. The scheme is of a piece with the course pursued by the East Indian Company during the whole period of its rule, with regard to Indian land tenures. The cultivator of the soil in Hindostan was, in the old Hindoo times, to all intents and purposes its proprietor. The sovereign was generally the landlord, but the rent consisted simply of the taxes, and these were assessed by the collector—not arbitrarily, upon each man, but upon each district, *en masse*, according to the rule or custom which happened to prevail in the neighborhood. When the Moguls took possession, they made a minute survey of the land, and assessed each field separately. This assessment was, of course, increased at the pleasure of the local Governor, but the peasant was still in reality the proprietor of his favor, and no worse off than the subject of any despot who imposes taxes at pleasure.

When the British arrived, therefore, and took the place of the old rulers, they found themselves in direct contact with the peasant proprietors, and all they had to do was to fix the rate of taxation, and administer justice faithfully, to make the masses prosperous and happy. They were, however, utterly unable at that time to conceive of a state of society composed entirely of cultivators, without landlords or aristocracy, and refused to believe in the possibility of such a thing. They therefore looked around for landlords, and finding that the zemindars, or collectors of taxes, were generally wealthy, and that the office was hereditary, concluded they were the landlords, and persisted in regarding them as the owners of the soil in fee, and responsible for the taxes. They therefore deliberately handed over the unfortunate ryots to these leeches, bred in extortion, and the result was the ruin of the landlord and the reduction of the tenantry to the lowest depths of misery, the encouragement of oppression, and the utter destruction of all popular confidence in the Government and the law. The Company got its "aristocracy," such as it was, but it got it at the expense of abuses which, after more than half a century of occupation, render the British footing in India at the present day so horribly insecure. The experiment has not been attempted on the same scale in Madras and Bombay as in Bengal; but after such experience of its bad consequences in the last mentioned province, its deliberate repetition in Oude evinces an amount of blindness and obstinacy on the part of the powers that be, which does not promise either much tranquillity or prosperity in the future.

A Thorough-going Slave-Trader.

The *Wanderer* seems likely to furnish employment to the officers of the law for some time to come. Her last exploit entitles her to a place in naval history to which no other vessel of modern times can lay claim. She has for the last month been engaged in two different kinds of piracy—the Slave-trade and the robbery of other vessels. Most slavers at least buy their stores before they start; but the gallant Captain Martin no doubt felt the inconsistency of honestly buying the food for men whom one is about to steal, and determined not to be guilty of so flagrant an act of folly. So with a manliness which even his foes must admire, he resolved that his expedition in search of labor for the South should not be sullied by any sneaking deference to the popular prejudices on the subject of property. Sailor though he is, he has evidently a more logical mind than Mr. Lamar, and marched boldly to the impregnable conclusion, that the right to steal men, *à fortiori*, gives the right to steal whatever may be necessary to bring them to market. So he concocted, and has been very near carrying out, a scheme of the most thorough, unmitigated robbery in the annals of plunder and pillage. He began by stealing a ship—at least, so says Mr. Lamar, and Mr. Lamar is a gentleman whose word is not to be lightly questioned; he then went to the Island of Flores, and stole water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 256 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, 120 fathoms of chain, and two Portuguese women. With these he put to sea, turned pirate, and attempted to pillage passing merchant vessels, but did not meet with the success which his energy undoubtedly merited, and finally fell a victim to the treachery of his men, who abandoned him while he was on board the bark *Tenney*, extorting provisions. Had he been successful in collecting supplies, it was his intention to go to the Coast of Africa, and bring back a cargo of negroes, which would certainly have literally been "the sum of all villanies"—the very cream and essence of robbery.

There has of late been a good deal of abuse heaped on Yankees by Southern fire-eaters, because of their antipathy to the institution of Slavery, and, above all, their objections to the reopening of the Slave-trade. The Yanceys and Lamars, and various prominent members of "commercial conventions," have, on the contrary, won golden opinions by loud expressions of their devotion not only to the institution as it exists, but to the project of replenishing the Southern labor market by fresh importations from Guinea. But their zeal has so far expended itself simply in talk. Capt. Martin furnishes these blusterers with a brilliant and memorable example of the way in which a Yankee serves a cause he once espouses. While Gov. Wise and his *confrères* are ranting to the South about what they will or would do to serve it, Capt. Martin (whoever he is) goes to work and *does* serve it, in a fashion which these gentlemen no doubt admire, but will hardly have the pluck to imitate, by stealing a ship from a crowded harbor, cheating a British Consul, kidnapping Portuguese females, committing piracy on the high seas—and all, that he might secure a cargo of negroes and bring them within reach of civilization and the Gospel. How many yards of buncombe would it take to make as much "devotion to the South" as is evinced by this single exploit? Gov. Wise, it is true, says he would like to capture a British steamer with "a long, low, rakish steamer" of his own, but as he has not yet favored the nation with any naval exploit, we are forced very reluctantly to rank him below Capt. Martin in the list of fillibustering heroes. Say what we will, there *is* a difference between threats and deeds; and the Governor, we have no doubt, will be the first to recognize it by placing Martin on his return in command of his imaginary navy,—but, let us hope, with real pay and rations.

The public will await with anxiety for news of the bark *Tenney*, on board which Capt. Martin has been abandoned by his crew. As the Captain is evidently not a man to do things by halves, the fate of this unfortunate vessel is exceedingly problematical.

The Mexican Treaty.

There is one light in which the Mexican question can be viewed, that should commend it to the favorable attention of the whole country. It is, that the treaty just concluded has no *sectional* significance or character. In these times of wild excitement and bitter feeling, when one section of the country is arrayed against the other, and our gallant ship of State is caught between two opposing currents, one of the grandest questions of the day comes up before the American people for solution. Those who say they know no North, no South, no East, no West, will now have an opportunity to make their patriotism manifest. The word *negro* is not to be found in the treaty, nor can the most ingenious construction of it detect any connection with the Slavery question.

A peculiar combination of circumstances has placed the Mexican nation in the hands of the United States—at the mercy, in fact, of this Republic. There is something novel and startling in all this; but the issue is made, and our decision must be rendered speedily. Shall the sovereignty of the Mexican nation be preserved? Shall the people of Mexico be redeemed from their anarchy, and suffered to exist under habits and laws adapted to the age? Shall Mexico be opened to the United States as a field of enterprise, and that weak and despairing Republic raised up to be our friend and ally? Or shall that fair and rich country, with its 8,000,000 inhabitants, be abandoned, as it has been hitherto, to civil strife, bloodshed and robbery—to the fillibuster and the foreign robber? Shall Mexico be held up in the world's market, a bone of contention for foreign nations, and always used to our own injury and danger? These are the questions that will soon come to the United States Congress for solution; and there is matter in them destined to change the politics of our country. Let those who are at the helm of State look well to the result.

It is useless to attempt to prevent American expansion. The very spirit and genius of our institutions lead to it. We must advance, and it always has been, and always will be, fatal to any statesman, or to any party, which attempts opposition. But this progress must be made in the right direction, at the right time, and in the right manner. An astonishing change has taken place in the public mind during the past two years respecting the acquisition of territory by purchase or conquest. It is discovered that acquisition of territory at this time would surely weaken the bonds by which our confederacy is bound together. On the other hand, the masses from one end of the country to the other, are beginning to discover that it is safe to Americanize the whole world, through the channels, or by the means of our industry, trade, commerce, friendly intercourse, and enterprise. Leading men are rapidly coming to this position relative to the India lying on our Southern border, and the spirit of the age demands corresponding action. We are sorry to see that the *Tribune* opposes this treaty, because we are satisfied that the best interests of both countries demand its ratification. It will lead to the establishment of a stable, liberal government in Mexico, and to a very great increase in the commercial intercourse of the two nations; and this is all that any wise statesman can, under present circumstances, hope to effect.

Speech by the Vice-President.

We publish this morning an able and important speech by Vice-President Breckinridge, who stands perhaps a better chance than any other man who can be named, to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the approaching canvass. It is a careful and well-considered exposition of his political views, and is sufficiently explicit upon every prominent point at issue between opposing parties.

Mr. Breckinridge avows his approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his full indorsement of the decision of the Supreme Court, that neither Congress nor the Legislature of any Territory has any right to exclude slave property therefrom,—and that any controversy that may arise concerning such property must be decided by the judicial tribunals. He does not believe that the people of a Territory can, by unfriendly legislation, or in any other way, impair this right of property:—while he concedes at the same time that Slavery cannot permanently maintain itself anywhere against the sentiments and wishes of the people. He regards the whole subject as substantially taken out of the control of Congress, although, if existing laws should fail to secure the rights of slaveholders under this decision, he believes additional legislation should be provided.

The Vice-President considers the Union to be in danger,—and he regards the peril which threatens it as due to the position and purposes of the Republican Party. In spite of its disclaimer of all intentions to interfere with the rights of Southern property, he believes that the great mass of that party is rapidly advancing to a position of direct hostility to the peace and the security of the Southern States. The party has already gone far beyond its original Platform, and every step it takes is now towards that open and armed crusade against the South of which Brown's invasion of Virginia was an example, and which Helper's book, indorsed by Republican members of Congress, inculcates as a duty. Upon these points Mr. Breckinridge is very forcible and emphatic—making copious extracts from Gov. Seward's speech at Rochester, and urging very strongly the evident drift of the Republican Party into a much more radical form of Abolitionism than they have favored hitherto. He speaks in a tone of serious gravity of the dangers which menace the Union, and of the feelings of mutual distrust and hatred which pervade the two sections of the country. The remedy for all these evils he finds in the defeat of the Republican Party,—which he hopes may be accomplished by a union of all the conservative elements of all sections,—based upon a preliminary union of the South.

The tone of this speech is well calculated to command attention, and to bring Mr. Breckinridge still more prominently forward as a Presidential candidate. Its positions embrace substantially all that the South has claimed, and will readily command the assent of the great body of the Democrats throughout the Southern States. Whether the Northern wing of the party will think it prudent to enter upon the canvass on such a platform, remains to be seen. According to present appearances, they would find it very difficult to carry a single State upon such issues. The Vice-President's speech affords a very marked contrast to the wild harangue of Gov. Wise, in its temper and tone, as well as in the sanity of its views and recommendations. It does not, in any particular, transcend the legitimate limits of party controversy,—nor does it lend any countenance to the schemes that have been suggested for resisting the popular will if it should declare itself adverse to Southern wishes. Gov. Wise talks like a tipsy captain of militia on general muster-day; every phrase is in the most ultra style of the mock heroic,—and every sentiment evinces the most sublime indifference to the most palpable facts and the most evident logic. The Vice-President, on the contrary, speaks like a statesman who realizes the momentous nature of the peril which he apprehends, and meets it with the grave and serious earnestness which its character requires. As between these two, certainly, the Democracy, either North or South, will not be likely to hesitate very long.

Police Delinquencies.

The gross partiality of some of the Police to rich men, which afforded the murderer Macdonald an opportunity of visiting the brothels of the City after his arrest, and which enabled Dr. Galliardet to escape after his conviction, has enabled Dr. Schilling to escape the clutches both of the kingdom of Wurtemberg and of the United States. This worthy was under examination before the United States Commissioner, on a demand for his extradition on a charge of forgery, committed before he left his native country. An application for his admission to bail, pending the decision, was distinctly refused, and in theory he was in close custody along with other persons in his situation, in Eldridge-street jail. In reality, however, he was just as much at large as if the Commissioner had actually taken bail for his appearance, inasmuch as the Marshal was so impressed by the Doctor's "venerable appearance and highly respectable bearing," that he allowed him to remain in his own house, nominally in custody of one of his deputies. The result was, that before going to bed on Tuesday evening, the prisoner gave his custodian a glass of drugged beer, and then left for parts unknown.

The sum and substance of the matter is, that the Courts in this City have, in reality, no control whatever over prisoners in custody. The law has laid down certain rules as to bail and places of confinement, and the judges endeavor to administer them fairly. They imagine that when, in their opinion, the gravity of the offence with which he is charged causes them to refuse to admit a prisoner to bail, he is kept like other prisoners in the public prison. But the police set both the Judges and the law at defiance, and act upon a rule of their own. They decide upon a criminal's claim to indulgence, as in this instance, by their own notions of his respectability, which is generally based on money. Macdonald was allowed to come out of prison, and pass half the night in a house of ill-fame, because he was able to give the policemen who had been in charge a supper. In the same manner Galliardet was allowed to pass a day at a dinner-party after his conviction, because the officers in charge were invited to share it. All this goes far to make the rulings of the Courts upon the disposition of prisoners null and void. In the two last cases, we have the additional mortification of having furnished foreign nations with practical and somewhat ludicrous exemplifications of the mal-administration of our laws. Schilling and Galliardet, if they should meet on the Boulevards, may enjoy a hearty laugh at our expense. We think it is high time the Courts took the matter into their own hands, and made it a point to ascertain, in every case, how far the legal ordinances touching the disposition of prisoners under bail are carried out by the Police.

A Man of Principle.—Mr. Richard Realf, who was associated with Brown and his confederates in framing the new Constitution in Canada, for the United States, has written a letter to the President, declaring his willingness to surrender himself. He says, that when he was an Abolitionist he was ready to die for his convictions; but now having become a Southerner, he is equally ready to die for his new principles. Mr. Realf is an accommodating gentleman, certainly, but we doubt whether any conviction he is likely to entertain is worth dying for.

A Monument to J. Fenimore Cooper.—The Cooperstown *Democrat* states that a monument to Cooper is to be erected in that town at a cost of $3,200. It will be located in the beautiful Lake Wood Cemetery, between Lake Otsego and Mount Vision and Prospect Rock, and near the spot of the "Panther scene." The following is the description given by Messrs. Alfred Clarke and G. Pomeroy Keese, the gentlemen who have been intrusted with the task of procuring and erecting the monument. It is of white Italian marble, resting on a granite base six feet square. The present height is twenty-five feet, consisting of base, die, cap, from which rises the shaft, surmounted by a richly carved Corinthian Capital. The four sides of the die are beautifully sculptured in bold relief—the front side with the name Fenimore Cooper, surrounded by a wreath; the north side with appropriate naval devices, viz.: the anchor, oars crossed, commander's sword and spy-glass; the south side with Indian emblems: bow and arrows, and quiver, lance with scalp locks attached, tomahawk, and necklace of bears' claws; (these two designs are from Darley, as shown in the new edition of Cooper's works.) On the east side are literary emblems: the books and manuscript, surmounted with the student's lamp just extinguished, the inkstand at the foot, the pen from which has just been seized and borne aloft by an eagle. This last design is by Launitz, of New-York, the sculptor of the monument. In the Spring, it is to be surmounted by a statuette of "Leatherstocking," and inclosed with an iron fence.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law against billiards, which provides that the Selectmen of the several towns in the State shall, whenever, in their opinion, the public good requires it, forbid any game or play upon any billiard table in their respective towns. The penalty affixed for playing upon a table, the use of which is forbidden, is $20 a day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Quite a large assemblage gathered in the Reformed Dutch Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, to tender a word of parting to Rev. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., who is soon to sail as a missionary to the Arcot station in India. Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., preached a sermon from Psalms cx., 3: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power, in the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning; thou hast the dew of thy youth." The discourse aimed to show that a great conflict was now progressing between the Church and the world, and that the demand upon the Church for men and money was, in consequence, most urgent. After the sermon, Rev. Dr. FERRIS addressed to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a few words of congratulation and advice, and explained to him the rules of the Reformed Dutch Board, under whose auspices he is to be sent out. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN then responded, and gave his earnest testimony to the importance of the missionary work and to his own interest in it. The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and after singing the doxology the assemblage separated.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—A Virginia lady, writing to a gentleman in this City the other day, stated she had resolved to cut off all intercourse with the Abolition North, and rather than patronize Northern trade, she with other ladies in that section, had resolved hereafter to dress in home-made lindsey-woolsey. Two days subsequently, the same gentleman received a letter from the same lady, inclosing a sample of silk, and requesting that a dress-pattern of the goods might be purchased and forwarded to her address in the Old Dominion.

Fires.

IN GRAND-STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, in the daguerrean gallery of CHARLES WARREN, in the upper part of No. 240 Grand-street, near the Bowery. The fire was probably caused by a back-draft in the stove. Mr. WARREN's loss is about $400, and is fully insured. The first floor of the building was occupied by ISAIAH WATTS, as an intelligence office, and was damaged to the extent of $50. The stock of MYERS MORANGE, hardware dealer, in the building No. 131 Bowery, was injured, principally by water, to the extent of $500, and is fully insured in the Tradesmen's and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. This building, owned by WILLIAM BRADFORD, suffered to the amount of $400, and is insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

IN WARREN-STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire occurred in the premises of L. A. OSBORN, manufacturer of hoop skirts, on the fourth floor of No. 92 Warren-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $3,000. It is covered by an insurance of $43,380 in Insurance Companies of this City. Messrs. BARTON, THOMAS & DAVIS, wholesale dry goods dealers, occupied the lower portion of the building, and their stock sustained a damage by water of about $500. Their stock is insured for $75,000. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

IN CHERRY-STREET.

PETER HENNESSY, residing in the basement of No. 62 Cherry-street, in accordance with an old Irish custum, put a lighted Christmas candle on his bureau on Sunday night and went to sleep. About four o'clock yesterday morning the family were awakened by the candle falling over and setting fire to the premises. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. HENNESSY and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, were saved from suffocation. The neighbors extinguished the flames. Damage about $50, and not insured.

IN JAMES-STREET.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire took place in the boarding-house of CHARLES DODDS, No. 62 James-street. The roof of the house No. 64, known as the "Sawdust House," and also that of No. 60, were nearly burned off. The total damage to the houses and furniture amounts to about $1,000, and not insured.

IN TENTH-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by an accidental fire in the building corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, owned by JAMES HUGHES, and occupied by JAMES MCCLUSKEY as a liquor-store. Damage about $100.

IN GREEN-STREET.

The Fourth District alarm, at about 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by a small fire in the boarding-house of MRS. ARNOLD, No. 139 Green-street.

Police Reports.

A BRUTAL ENCOUNTER—PAT MATHEWS WORSTED.

Soon after 12 o'clock on Sunday night, an encounter occurred in a drinking place on the east side of Broadway, near Spring-street, between Pat Mathews and Andrew Hines, *alias* "Figsey," both of whom are prominent characters in sporting circles. Mathews and a number of his acquaintances were in the saloon at the time mentioned, when "Figsey" entered and approached the bar for refreshments. As soon as Mathews observed him he made a remark which "Figsey" construed as insulting. He accordingly retorted in words and tone equally offensive. After a violent altercation which lasted some minutes, a fight according to the rules of the prize-ring was proposed by Mathews, and "Figsey" was asked to name the time and place. He replied by suggesting that no time or place would suit him better than the present. Accordingly, both parties took off their outer garments, and the encounter commenced. For a time the contest was conducted on scientific principles, but at length the blood of the contestants became too hot for this deliberate mode of procedure, and, ignoring the rules, they adopted what is called the "rough and tumble" mode, at which they are both said to be adepts. Having clinched they soon fell upon the floor. A ring was formed by the bystanders, one of whom, a returned Californian, and a friend of Mathews, kept the crowd from pressing too closely on the combatants, and insured fair play by threatening to shoot the first one who offered to interfere. The biting, gouging, scratching, mauling and rolling on the floor, were continued until it became evident that Mathews was worsted. Figsey was, therefore, declared victor, and withdrew. His antagonist lay insensible for half an hour after the termination of the encounter, having sustained such severe bruises and lacerations that it was found necessary to summon a physician. Figsey escaped with scarcely a scratch; the end of one of his fingers, however, had been bitten by Matthews until it was much mutilated. The police heard nothing of this affray until some time after it was concluded, precautions having been taken to secure secrecy until after the principals had left the place where it occurred. Much surprise was expressed among those qualified to judge, that Figsey should have been victor in a contest in which he was so much inferior, both in size and weight, to his antagonist. This is said to have been the first fight that Mathews has had since his famous encounter with Mulligan, about a year ago.

A SLEEPER DISTURBED.

Mr. Michael McCarty, while dozing on a stoop in Canal-street on Christmas night, was awakened by feeling a man's hand in his pocket. He seized its owner, but not expeditiously enough to save his gold watch, valued at $150, which the thief had passed to a confederate, who escaped. McCarty's prisoner gave the name of Alexander McGraham, and Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up to answer a charge of larceny.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.

A watch and chain valued at $35 were stolen yesterday from Fernando Blanc, of No. 63 East Fourteenth-street. David Jackson, a young clerk, residing in Williamsburgh, was subsequently arrested with the property in his possession. He confessed to having stolen it, and was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for his dishonesty.

A THIEVISH DRESSMAKER.

Martha Ritter, a young woman who was employed as dressmaker by the family of Mr. Thomas Devoe at No. 80 West Thirteenth-street, was detected leaving the premises with about $50 worth of lady's clothing, which, as is alleged, she had secreted on her person for the purpose of stealing. Martha was arrested in the street with the property in her possession, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held her to answer a charge of grand larceny.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Wm. Doley and James Kelley were arrested on board the steamer *Prince Albert*, now lying off the Battery, for breking open the trunks of some of the passengers and stealing a part of the clothing which they contained. Some of the booty was found in their possession. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs for examination.

CITY MORTALITY.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York,

From the 17th day of December to the 24th day of December, 1859.—Men, 87; Women, 75; Boys, 163; Girls, 116; Total, 441. Adults, 162; Children, 279; Males, 250; Females, 191; Colored Persons, 4.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	4	Inflam. of Throat	7
Alb'a & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	2	Dropsy in Chest	1	Inflam. of Veins	1
		Dropsy in Head	19	Jaundice	1
Aneurism	1	Dysentery	8	Kidneys, dis. of	2
Angina	5	Epilepsy	2	Liver, dis. of	1
Apoplexy	6	Erysipelas	7	Marasmus, Ad't.	1
Asthma	2	Fever, Bilious	1	Marasmus, Inf't	27
Bleeding fm. L's	1	Fever, Hectic	1	Measles	9
Bronchitis	10	Fever, Puerper'l	4	Palsy	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Remit'nt	1	Pleurisy	2
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Scarlet	20	Rheumatism	1
Conges. of Brain	14	Fever, Typhoid	4	Rupture of Aorta	1
Conges. of Liver	2	Fever, Typhus	4	Scrofula	3
Conges. of lungs	5	Heart, Dis. of	11	Small-pox	3
Consumption	56	Hooping Cough	2	Soft'g of Brain	1
Convul's, Adult	2	Inflam. Bowels	8	Stricture	1
Convul's, Inf'nt	38	Inflam. of Brain	10	Teething	1
Croup	24	Inflam. of Heart	3	Tumor	1
Debility, Adult	3	Inflam. of Lungs	36	Ulceration of Bowels	2
Debility, Infant	5	Inflam. Stomach	9		

Total........ 408

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	1	Old Age	2
Burn'd or Scald	5	Lues Venerea	3	Poison	1
Casualties	8	Malformation	1	Premature Birth	4
Comp'n of Brain	2	Malformation of Heart	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Delirium Trem's	2				

Total........ 33

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 26, 1857........ 393 Inc. 48
Week ending Dec. 25, 1858........ 345 Inc. 96
Week ending Dec. 17, 1859, (from absolute disease, 434; from external causes, &c., 30,)........ 464
Week ending Dec. 24, 1859, (from absolute disease, 408; from external causes, &c., 33,).. 441
Decrease this week........ 23

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A meeting of colored people was called for last night in the church on Broadway, near Eleventh-street, to take some action to refute the statement made by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, at the late Union meeting in New-York, that God intended the black men to be the slaves of the whites. At the hour named for the meeting fourteen persons were present—one-half being white. Rev. Mr. HODGE explained the cause of so slim an attendance by saying that the brethern were participating in the festivities of the season, and therefore they could only made arrangements for a future meeting. He, for one, was determined that the gross insult offered to the colored people by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR should not go uncontradicted. He had made God responsible for Slavery, and when they had a full meeting he (HODGE) would show that the renegade O'CONOR had lied; he would prove it "from the Bible and from humanity." He, with one other person at least, was determined that Mr. O'CONOR should be shown up all over the world. At the close of his remarks, CHARLES E. HODGES was elected Chairman of the meeting, and WM. J. HODGES, Secretary. They were empowered to call a meeting at some future day, not named, and the meeting adjourned.

A RECKLESS CONDUCTOR.—At about 6½ o'clock last evening, as Car No. 4, of the Greenpoint line, was about to descend the hill on Sands-street towards the Navy-Yard, the discovery was made that the forward brake (the one mainly relied upon) was broken and useless. The conductor seemed to have more consideration for the horses than for his passengers. The animals were detached, and the car started down the steep grade at a tremendous speed, with nothing to control it but the one brake at the rear. This had no perceptible effect in retarding its progress, and upon reaching the sharp turn into Hudson-avenue the car was nearly upset. Leaping from the track it dashed across the street, over the sidewalk, and was only brought to a stand still by coming in contact with a house at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Sands-street, prostrating a strong iron fence in its course. The running portion of the car was entirely demolished, and the front platform windows and other portions were much injured. There were at least thirty persons in the car, a majority of whom were women and children, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

THE KNIFE.—Two boatmen, named WILLIAM BUCKLEY and EDWARD TRACY, were arrested Saturday night by the Third Precinct Police, the former for attempting to kill a man named PETER FARRELL by stabbing him several times with a knife, and the latter on a charge of threatening the life of the same person. The injuries inflicted upon FARRELL are not necessarily fatal. Both of the accused were yesterday committed for examination.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Wooster Bank of Danbury, Conn., were circulated on Friday last. In the Third Precinct, a girl 12 years of age, was arrested for passing several of the bills in her possession. She stated that they had been given to her by her father, who was on Saturday arrested and committed for examination.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A man named DARBY MCDERMOTT, residing on Furman, near State-street, was found dead in the entry of the house where he resided, yesterday morning. JAMES CARNEY, who resides in the same house, has been arrested upon suspicion of having caused the death of MCDERMOTT. Coroner HORTON will investigate the case to-day.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A colored man named CORNELIUS W. JOHNSON, took lodgings in a shed on Warren-street, near Franklin-avenue, Friday night last, and was frozen to death Saturday morning.

Academy of Music.

Great disappointment was experienced here last night, in consequence of there being no performance. A crowd of people perambulated Fourteenth-street, in perplexity at the mystery which seemed to pervade the postponement, and its cause. There was a lantern at the door saying, "No performance to-night,"—and nothing more. Signor STIGELLI, it is said, was sick, but no announcement of this circumstance was made by the management.

"Don Giovanni" is advertised for to-night, with Miss PATTI as *Zerlina*.

The Death of Mr. B. Luerssen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The published reports of the Coroner's inquest in this case state that the watch and pocket-book of the deceased were found "at his house in New-York." This leads to a wrong impression, as the articles were found at his place of business. About one week before his death, Mr. L. was robbed of his wallet, containing a considerable sum of money. As he was a most careful and prudent person, it is presumed that when he determined to go to Hoboken, and knew it would be late before he could return, he deposited those articles in his desk for safety. He was a most exemplary citizen, with domestic associations of the most agreeable and enviable character. T.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. LYNN BOYD.

Hon. Lynn Boyd, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his residence in Paducah Ky., Dec. 17, aged 59. Mr. Boyd was a native of Tennessee, born at Nashville on the 22d November, 1800; but removed early in life to Kentucky, in which State his political career began and terminated. In 1827, while yet a young man, he was elected to the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature from Callaway County, and was twice reëlected. In 1831, he was again elected from Trigg County, whither his residence had been removed. He was elected to the popular branch of Congress from the First District of Kentucky in 1836, and for sixteen consecutive years occupied a seat in the body. In the Thirty-first Congress, he was Chairman of the House Committees on Territories. At the session of 1854-5 (Thirty-third Congress) he was chosen Speaker of the House; being the immediate predecessor of Mr. Banks in that office. Mr. Boyd received, in the last campaign, the nomination of the Democratic Party of Kentucky for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was disabled by the rapid progress of his disease from taking any active part in the canvass. He was a Democrat of the Pro-Slavery school, a pleasant and effective speaker, a strict party man, and during his Speakership obtained a good reputation as an impartial and capable presiding officer. In his own State, he was popular, and in his political course consistent. In the Kentucky Legislature, upon the receipt of the news of Mr. Boyd's death, appropriate eulogiums were pronounced and resolutions passed, and both branches adjourned.

John Winans, formerly celebrated at the Bowery Theatre, for his ability in low comedy, died at the Blockley Almshouse, in Philadelphia, recently. He had been performing at Long's Varieties, but the proprietor of that establishment, finding that he was continually laboring under the hallucination that every one he met desired to kill him, sent him to the Almshouse to be cared for. A short time since he was missed, and it was supposed he had escaped from the institution. But within a day or two another lunatic in the institution escaped from the nurse into the cellar, and on the nurse going thither to look for him, the body of poor Winans was discovered hid among the arches! It had evidently remained there from the time of his disappearance, as the flesh was almost off the bones! How he got in the place was a mystery, as it did not appear possible for a person to compress himself in such a small space. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the remains.

Execution of the Murderer Hulsinger, at Harrisburgh.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Dec. 23.

The negro man, HENRY HULSINGER, convicted at the August session for the murder of a woman named MARY SMITH, was executed to-day in the prison yard, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. It will be recollected that this murder was committed on the 14th of February, in the present year, in a grove in Conewago township, near the farm-house of Mr. JOHN HEISEY.

At eleven o'clock, the prisoner, clad in the shroud and cap prepared for the occasion, and with his arms securely pinioned, emerged from his cell, accompanied by the officers and his spiritual advisers, who were joined by the jurors and spectators, and the procession moved down the yard to the scaffold. HULSINGER ascended the steps with considerable firmness, and was followed by Rev. Mr. WAUGH and Sheriff EYSTER. The first named gentleman delivered a solemn and fervent prayer, after which he bid the condemned good-bye, and descended from the scaffold. Rev. Mr. COLE and the Prison-keeper, Mr. BOYD, then ascended the gallows, and took leave of him. While shaking hands with these gentlemen, he maintained an unwonted degree of firmness, and distinctly uttered the words "Good-bye" to each.

After bidding farewell to the gentlemen named in the preceding paragraph, HULSINGER looked around upon the crowd of people assembled, and inquired of the Sheriff if Mr. THOMAS YELLET, of Spring Mill, Lancaster County, was present. Being informed that he was not, he requested to see Mr. ALLEMAN, who ascended the gallows, when HULSINGER asked him to write to Mr. YELLET, after he was dead, and request that gentleman to take care of his child. Mr. ALLEMAN promised to do so, and took final leave of the condemned man.

Whilst on the scaffold, and during the solemn exercises, HULSINGER evinced a most astonishing degree of physical firmness and composure. The only perceptible evidence of agitation was a slight nervous twitching of the hands. He occasionally looked around upon the crowd, exhibiting a degree of indifference which, under the circumstances, was incomprehensible to us.

EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA.—Dr. RYERSON'S Report for 1858 exhibits, on the whole, the healthy progress of the Common School system. Although the presence of "hard times" makes itself manifest in the falling off of the aggregate sum raised for their support to the extent of $49,927, the average duration of school teaching shows a slight increase. The diminution of trustee school rates, then, so far from involving lessened efficiency, was felt in the decrease of the amount expended upon school sites, and the erection and rent of school-houses. The number of Common Schools open was 3,866—an increase of 135; of children attending, 293,683—an increase of 21,8[illegible]. The municipal assessments for school purposes shows an advance of $22,667; and the aggregate amount paid to teachers an advance of $50,402. The total receipts for Common School purposes, during the year, were $1,244,486—a decrease, as we have said, of nearly $50,000. The total amount paid to teachers, $920,683.—*Toronto Globe.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A NEW STORY—Benjamin Harris and his wife Patience; concluded.

DR. BELLOWS' SPEECH—Delivered at the New-England Society's Dinner.

CONGRESSIONAL PORTRAITS—"Nobody's" Personal Sketches of the Members of the House.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

THE "OCTOROON" WAR—Proceedings before the United States Circuit Court.

CHRISTMAS—Festivities in New-York.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC—Our Correspondence from California, Central America, South America, &c.—Letter from "Podgers."

POLITICAL—The Republican Call—Political Movements.

THE CRISIS—Inflammation at the South—Soothing Demonstrations at the North—The Union Meetings—Affairs in Virginia—Our Southern Correspondence.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summaries of Foreign and Home Intelligence.

Personal Items, Miscellaneous Paragraphs, Gossip for the Farmer, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE
PRESENT.
ONE OF
GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machines.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Taylor's Saloon,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NEW-YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New-Year's tables, such as boned turkeys, game patties, dishes of game, jellied tongues and hams, plain and ornamented jellies, pickled oysters, ornamental plum, pound, citron and almond cakes, and small cakes of every variety and style. Also, ornaments for the table of Nougat oranges, gum paste, sugar, or pyramids of maccaroni. All of which will be of the first quality, and manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.* Sold by all druggists.

Confectionery for New Year's,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.
$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROAWAY,
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
$5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

BIRD—OLMSTED.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Dec. 26, at Christ's Church, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, JAMES BIRD to ELIZABETH JOHNSON, daughter of Selas Olmsted, Esq., all of Tarrytown.

DIED.

MCGUIGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, ANDREW MCGUIGAN, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Dominick-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Newburgh papers please copy.

PORTER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, MARY, wife of D. M. Porter, and daughter of William Cooper, of Hoboken.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

BUNCE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, EMELINE, youngest daughter of Washington and Emeline Bunce, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 128 Norfolk-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock.

PRIDE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a lin[illegible] wife of George L. Pride, and daughter of Andrew Garr, Sr.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Dr. Hy. F. Quackenbos, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, A. H. Pride, No. 95 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 23, JULIA S. HUNTINGTON, widow of the late Joseph C. Huntington, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, David Stuart Dodge, No. 143 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Dec. 24, CONSTANCE LOUISE, daughter of Horace J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at No. 80 East 20th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

COLON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 24, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLON, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Wooster-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ANN ELIZA, wife of the late Carlos D. Petrie, and daughter of the late David Vandervoort, of this City.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Hammersley-place, (Houston-st.,) on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GUTHRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, of disease of the brain, EDWARD B., only son of George and N. L. Guthrie, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, ANNA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of A. W. and Elizabeth R. Foote, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Clermont-av., second house south of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27 at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 26, CATHARINE, wife of Wm. H. Crane, and daughter of John Rankin, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, Dec 26, MORTIMORE SHERWOOD, son of the widow Antoinett, aged 18 years, 9 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Port Chester for interment.

TALBERT.—At Harlem, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, ALBERT D. TALBERT, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Benjamin G. Talbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 24, NANCY, relict of the late Charles Starr, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 22 Vanlam-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 667, Dec. 26, 1859.
62, 73, 4, 51, 75, 43, 39, 58, 34, 10, 66, 33.
Class No. 668, Dec. 26, 1859.
15, 33, 34, 5, 23, 28, 37, 63, 12, 74, 39, 40, 75.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PICTORIAL
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
OF THE
HARPER'S FERRY
INSURRECTIONISTS,
WITH A
FULL
HISTORY
OF THE
ATTEMPT TO
EXCITE A
SERVILE INSURRECTION
IN
VIRGINIA;
ITS FAILURE
AND THE
EXECUTION
OF THE
IMMEDIATE
INSURRECTIONISTS.
For sale everywhere.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN
BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MANY & LEWIS,
No. 569 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
And FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
At Very Low Prices.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COCOAINE.—WE ARE INDEBTED TO JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, the getters up of this new and really superior preparation for the hair, and after a thorough trial of it, upon our own caput and the top-knots of the bairns, we have no hesitation in expressing our humble conviction that it is the finest hair-dressing liquid of which we have any knowledge.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

TOBACCO-USING.—FATHER! MOTHER!—IS your son addicted to this ruinous habit? Be with him at the Health Convention, in Cooper Institute, at 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., and hear this subject discussed by MRS. HULDAH PAGE, M. D. Admission free.

NEW BOOKS.
A NEW NOVEL.
BY JULIA KAVANAGH.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
SEVEN YEARS, AND OTHER TALES, by JULIA KAVANAGH. 432 pages. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 37 cents.
Uniform with above, by the same author:

ADELE, a Tale. 1 thick vol. 12mo.; Cloth	$1 25
WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, Exemplary for Piety and Charity. 12mo.; Cloth	75
NATHALIE, a Tale. 12mo.; Cloth	1 00
MADELINE. 12mo.; Cloth	75
DAISY BURNS. 12mo.; Cloth	1 00
GRACE LEE. 1 vol. 12mo.; Cloth	1 00
RACHEL GRAY. 12mo.; Cloth	75

From the Daily Advertiser, Boston.
"Miss Kavanagh is unquestionably one of the most agreeable romancers of the day. There is a remarkable charm and fascination in her stories, which she knows how to make interesting. She gives a great reality to her personages, going into such minute detail of their actions and natures, that her readers soon come to imagine that they are dealing with real men and women, and find themselves sympathising most sincerely with their joys and sorrows."

Any of the above books sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."
THE UNION:
Showing
THE FALLACY OF HELPER'S
STATISTICAL COMPARISONS AND VIEWS
on the
GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.
With proposals for a settlement of the conflict in an equitable and practicable manner.
PRICE, 10 CENTS.
Every Union-loving citizen North, South, East and West, should possess himself of a copy.
F. A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

ELFRIDA;
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER.
BY NED BUNTLINE.
A ROMANCE OF NEW-YORK.
IN WHICH THE
INNER LIFE OF A GREAT CITY
Is brought before the eyes of the Reader in a
Series of
LIVING PICTURES.
Commences with the
NEW-YEAR'S NUMBER
OF THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

This powerful story, more strikingly dramatic than Dickens' "Tale of the Two Cities," is a complete
LIFTING OF THE VEIL
from many of the curious and deeply-interesting episodes which belong to the history of a Metropolis like ours, but of which the casual observer sees and hears nothing. It has been well observed that there is a
SKELETON IN EVERY CLOSET,
and the author of "Elfrida" opens the *closet doors* and shows the skeletons to the world.
EVERY CLASS OF SOCIETY,
every variety of character, and every incident and adventure which tend to illustrate City Life, are grouped with a master hand in this
LIVE ROMANCE!
The story, while it exhibits, with terrible truthfulness,
THE PLAY OF THE PASSIONS,
Will be found intensely interesting as a Romance, and instructive as a
FIRESIDE LESSON
to both sexes, and every class of readers.
THE SCENES IN
ELFRIDA,
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,
Are laid both on
SEA AND LAND,
and the Proprietors of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
anticipate for it a popularity never heretofore achieved by any Story of Metropolitan life published in this country.
THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY,
Will stamp indelibly upon the minds of all who read the tale its most startling incidents; and the publishers feel assured that as a triumph of
LITERARY GENIUS,
Embellished with rare
GEMS OF PICTORIAL ART,
"ELFRIDA; THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,"
will be the
GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR
in the department of literature to which it belongs.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER PLATED WARE.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS.
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Coffee and Tea Urns from	$3 to $35	Casters from	$3 to $15
Tea Sets from	7 to 40	Cake Baskets	4 to 8
Salvers	4 to 50	Pitchers	5 to 15

Also, Children's Cups in great variety. Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED.
Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,

Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices.*

FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRISING DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES, HOCKS, CHERRIES, CENTRE BOWLS, PRESERVE DISHES, &c., &c.,
FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,
which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.

RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES,
at $80, $115 and $125, and upward.

HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, at $6, $8 and $10, and SHEFFIELD QUALITY at $15 and $20.

FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30, and of EXQUISITE STYLE AND FINISH, at $35.

SETS OF CUTLERY, 29 pieces, with IVORY HANDLES, in MOROCCO CASES, at $21 75 and $24 25.

REAL BOHEMIAN COLORED and ENGRAVED WINE BOTTLES, at $1 50 per pair.

RICH CUT and ENGRAVED DECANTERS, $5 per pair, and CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.

We ask the public to examine our goods and prices, and see that *the reduction of prices is genuine.*

Prices are marked in plain figures, from which
NO DEVIATION CAN BE MADE.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognized as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND
FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams Express Company have made such arrangements that
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed, and plainly marked with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When delivery is desired on a particular date, it should be noted on the package.
Expresses leave our office daily, as follows, for the South and West:
9 A. M. and 11 A. M.; 1, 4, 5 and 5½ P. M.
Inland Expresses for all parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts close at 6½ and 11½ A. M., and 2½ and 3½ P. M.
For further information, please apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway, or at the branch office, No. 287 Canal-st. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS
FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS,
WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and for purifying the blood, are not surpassed by any remedy on earth.
AS A BEVERAGE
they are delightful, producing all the exhilarating effects of brandy or wine, without their injurious results.
MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, LAWYERS, ALL PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
as well as book-keepers and others leading a sedentary life, should never be without them. They will remove all the injurious effects of ardent spirits, are perfectly harmless, and entirely free from the poisons which are to be found in most of the beverages to be had at the bar-rooms and liquor saloons.
For sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.; BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row; and by all Druggists.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—The cure of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases by Motorpathic treatment, has now become a well-known fact; attested to by several thousand cases, successfully treated in hospital and riding practice. On replacement by this method the organ ligaments and abdominal muscles are vitalized and immediately contract, so that no ordinary effort, as jumping, or running up and down stairs, can again occasion displacement. In fact, it but causes a contraction. This shows the treatment to be in harmony with the natural functions. It causes no pain or inconvenience, and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to admit of a possibility of failure. Even sterility yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.

It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment, founded on principles which prove so life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the needs of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such the treatment at Round Hill has proved itself. Numerous cures have been made of stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Its success in the cure of premonitory consumption, spinal complaints, paralysis, and loss of the use of limbs is unprecedented. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

Dr. HALSTED, the well-known originator of this system of treatment, and the principal physician of Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 27 and 28, and will receive calls from 1 to 3 P. M. He will be happy to answer inquiries, as well as to see the sick. Physicians are cordially invited to call. This system will bear thorough investigation. Circulars gratis. Treatise on treatment, including history of cases, 25 cents.

The Water-Cure is open Summer and Winter. The cool and Winter months are the most favorable for speedy recovery in many cases.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

HUNGARIAN WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers call the attention of their friends and customers to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen in cases, and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen bottles of Red or White Wines, without caps or labels, at $3 75, delivered free of charge to any part of the City, as also sample boxes containing 4 bottles Hock, 4 Claret, 2 Dessert, and 2 finest Brandy, at $4.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND,
No. 170 Water-st.

HEALTH TO ALL NATIONS!—THE NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, at its meetings in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, at 7 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 2 and 7 P. M., will explain to the people how much better, easier and cheaper it is to keep well than to be sick; and that three-fourths of the mortality of this City is wholly unnecessary. Admission free.

AMERICAN COSTUME VS. "NOTHING TO WEAR."—Miss HARRIET N. AUSTIN, M. D., will discuss this subject in the National Health Convention, at Cooper Institute. Meetings at 7 P. M. on TUESDAY, and 2 and 7 P. M., on WEDNESDAY of this week. Admission free.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,

HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,

19th December, 1859.
GEORGE BULPIN.

RICH SILKS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer, THIS WEEK,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY.
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH DRESS GOODS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S.
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS.
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Have opened for Holiday Presents another lot of
EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,
From $1 50 to $2 00; worth $3 00 and $4 00.
Also, 1,000 Embroidered CAMBRIC COLLARS at 2s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Also, an immense assortment of LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Another lot of those FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out for HOLIDAY PRESENTS their stock of All-Wool De Laines, full chintz colors, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts,
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out their stock of
SILKS
At a great reduction, varying from 50 cents to $1 per yard. These goods are 50 per cent. BELOW IMPORTED PRICES.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of HEMSTITCHED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50.
Also, a lot of low-price De Laines, full chintz colors, at 18 cents per yard.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,
200 Dresses English Prints, Fast Colors,
$1 PER DRESS.
2,500 Dresses New Delaines French Patterns,
$2 PER DRESS.
200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,
20 cents per yard.
250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,
2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Also,
250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,
at 60 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,
at 4s. 6d. per yard,
With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap

387 RICH RIBBONS. **387**
MAGNIFICENT DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ladies who may be desirous of purchasing Splendid
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
can find at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway,
a gorgeous HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT, which can be selected at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
The above stock comprises every variety of the articles named, and offers to the appreciation of
LADY PURCHASERS
a more tasty, varied, and beautiful display, and at more
REASONABLE RATES
than any other house in the City.
N. B.—At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
No. 387 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to all buyers of
DE LAINES,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
PLAIDS,
CALICOES,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS, &c.
having a large assortment, at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of
PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI"
COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match.
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,
MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES
COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,
All very pretty and appropriate for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Brussels Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, &c., &c.
Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS trimmed with Point Lace, &c.
7 Flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.
7 do. Tarleton and Tulle do. for Evening.
2 cases Pompadour SILKS, the first received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BRUSSELS LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

Just received, per Vanderbilt.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

Point Sets,	Lace Flounces,
Point Capes,	Lace Veils,
Point Handkerchiefs,	Lace Capes,
Point Barbes,	Lace Coiffures.

All of which will be sold at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES

A. T. STEWART & CO.
1,000 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.
750 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each.
600 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
Rich embroidered sets, at $1 75, and upwards.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORner of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in

DRESS CAPS,	ILLUSION CAPES,
HEAD DRESSES,	ILLUSION BERTHES,
COIFFURES,	BRUSSELS NET SETS,
CHENILLE HAIR NETS,	MEDALLION SETS,

REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c.
Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AQUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 26.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES
REAL FRENCH MERINO,
Only 75 cents per yard,
A Dress of which would be
A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, new designs of.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT VERY REDUCED RATES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
SUPER-BLACK BEAVER " " 10.
Also, FULL ASSORTMENT AT HIGHER PRICES.
ALL WOOL MAGIC SHAWL, REDUCED to $5.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A case of Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, price $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
An invoice do., $4 25, worth $5 50.
A case af ladies' hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 worth $3 50.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES,

AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Consisting in part of Collars, Sets, Hdkfs, Sleeves, &c., Suitable for Holiday Presents.
Just opened, rich Medallion Lace Sets.

LAST WEEK FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received another case of those
EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
Including,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES, (the very best,)
WINTER GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
RIBBONS for sashes, bonnets, &c.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.

JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.

Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.

Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.

Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE-PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

The Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory. Established 1806.

RIDLEY & CO. are prepared to furnish a superior quality of CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS, for which they have attained a world-wide reputation. All articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE and free from all admixture of foreign matter and deleterious substances. Cornets, cornucopias, sacs, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.

RIDLEY & CO.,
corner Chambers and Hudson sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Spectacles, microscopes, magic lanterns, stereoscope and views, telescopes, opera glasses, with a variety o other articles calculated to instruct and amuse, can be found at PRENTICE'S, No. 66 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

FANCY BOXES AND BONBONS,
FROM PARIS.
A. ROQUE, No. 633 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

No. 653 Broadway.
DRY GOODS,
AND
CHINA CURIOSITIES.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOW-a-days, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.
TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, of our own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and stereoscopic views, microscopes, drawing instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, opera glasses, magnetic machines, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.
Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $16.
AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S
WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY.
Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $40.
French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
And all other kind of furs at 50 per cent. less than at any hat or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING, Director.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE.
NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.
HIRAM YOUNG.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,

And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.
—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 60c. per pound; No. 16, 53c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMONCK, Westchester County, New-York, Rev. J. D. VERMILYE, Rector.

TERMS—$100 per session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the Piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November. Applications for admission, or for circulars, to be made to the Rector.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.
JOHN H. SWIFT, Esq., No. 65 Broadway.
S. W. LEWIS, Esq., No. 24 South-st.
J. C. CONNER, Esq., No. 62 St Mark's-place.
RICHARD KIPLING, Esq., No. 24 Maiden-lane.
JOHN RUDDEROW, Esq., No. 77 william-st.
JOHN P. MOORE, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.
WATSON A. BROWN, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BED-ford, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON; location elevated and healthy. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall Term reopened first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to JAS. BATES, Esq., American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT REspectfully informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. M. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. | ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. | JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J.A. SAXTON.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DE-sires a reengagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks.) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, a short distance in the country, thoroughly competent to instruct in the English branches, French, vocal and instrumental music. Salary moderate. Inquire at No. 132 Monroe-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., from 2 to 4 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A COLLEGE education, and competent to give instruction in any of its branches, would be pleased to find a situation in a Classical School or Academy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL versed in the details of school duty, and willing to become a working man in a first-class institution, may find a permanent and desirable place by addressing M. P., Box No. 68 Sing Sing, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English branches would like employment two or three hours each evening; would teach or do any light honorable work. Address H., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent maker and baker of bread. Well recommended. A good place is more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid; does neat plain sewing; wages $6. Also a cook, in all its branches, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Best of reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds and pastries; is an excellent baker. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has best City reference from her last place. A small private family preferred. Call for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waiter or chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Apply No. 176 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or laundress, with the best of City reference. Apply No. 176 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 19 Macdougal-st.

A DRESSMAKER ACCUSTOMED TO GO out by the day would go as seamstress in a first-class family. Understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED (DOUBLE ENtry) book-keeper desires an engagement; has several years practical business experience; would attend to other business in connection with that of book keeping, if required. Address M. A., care of Messrs. Melick & Co., No. 50 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as groom or valet, to a gentleman going South or West; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in every way; the best of reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age; stout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive and make himself useful to his employer. Good reference. Country preferred. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to the country; has good reference as to capability and character. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A single gentleman going to Europe, or elsewhere, by a respectable young man with good reference. Address A. B. C., No. 811 Broadway, near corner 11th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man to take care of horses or as groom, and would assist in waiting and make himself generally useful. Address A. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a young man. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE who is perfectly acquainted with the business, and who can influence a fair amount of trade in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office, stating age, where last employed, with amount of salary expected.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine; splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Apply or address No. 83 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States. An active person with a capital of $25 can make $25 per week. Address Box No. 18 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st.	$11,000
A new modern 3-story house on East 18th-st.	7,500
A new brown-stone house on 39th-st., near 4th-av.	14,000
Also, two on 39th-st., near Lexington-av.	11,000
A brown-stone house, full lot, on 36th-st., near Broadway	9,000
A brown-stone house on 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st.	10,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 20th-st.	8,000
A 4-story brown-stone English basement house on East 13th-st.	11,000

Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE REAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE (22 feet front by 57 feet deep) No. 259 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year; is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st.. or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

LOTS FOR SALE—WORTHY OF ATTENTION for situation and price:
10 lots on 68th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good ground—low price.
4 lots on 8th-av., corner of 53d-st.
3 lots on 5th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
10 lots on 5th-av., between 89th and 90th sts.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 99th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, 16 miles from New-York, with a brown stone house 34 feet square, and 4 acres of ground covered with fruit; also a flour mill, with plenty of custom; exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property.
SOUTHWICK & MARTIN, No. 61 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 57 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 59 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. H. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 206 Wm. and 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 200 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EM-pire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY (AMERIcans) first or second floor through, consisting of four or five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., between 9th and 27th sts. Possession wanted immediately. Apply, or address, L. R. HOPKINS, No. 18 Cedar-st.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL

LETTERS TO THE PUBLIC, ON THE NEW METHOD OF TREATING CONSUMPTION.

NO. I.

Nothing, I am aware, would be more likely to provoke incredulous sneers in all quarters than the enunciation of a new theory of the causes and cure of consumption. The public, cajoled by medical jugglers from time immemorial in relation to this terrible disease, at last turns a deaf ear to all new hypotheses on the subject.

But I have no theory to offer; no plausible mode of treatment founded on a cunningly devised hypothesis to propose. I claim a hearing on more substantial grounds. My vouchers are facts; my argument is demonstration. Beyond these safe limits I ask no one to go with me, for I do not go beyond them myself. All that I have to propound is based upon positive results; and I appeal to the clear common sense of the community, not to a taste for the marvelous, for a verdict upon the plain statements I am about to submit for public consideration. In doing this I shall not embarrass the reader with medical technicalities, but endeavor to be perspicuous and concise Great truths, bearing directly upon questions of vital import, should be set forth in language which no man can misunderstand; and startling as the declaration may be to many, I am prepared to show that I have discovered by chemical analysis the immediate cause of tubercular consumption, and can reach and remove it, thereby curing the disease.

Should this unqualified assertion be received at the outset with incredulity, I can only say that I myself found it difficult at first to believe the great facts which unfolded themselves before me in the course of my experiments and investigations. As the shortest and most ingenuous way of conducting my readers to the conclusions at which I finally arrived, I ask them to accompany me step by step through the whole process of development.

But, in the first place, it will be as well to explain, so far as the subject is explicable, what Consumption is and how it is produced. We know it—but too well—as a consuming disease of the lungs, attended with cough and terminating, under every variety of treatment heretofore introduced, in death. Its most immediate active cause is the appearance upon the surface or in the air-cells of the lungs of something which medical men call tubercles. These excrescences are found on dissection, of various sizes, from the smallest granule to that of an ordinary bean. The smaller ones are solid, but as they increase in size, cavities are formed into which pus or matter is deposited. Subsequently groups of the tubercles unite, forming ulcers and abscesses, which in medical parlance are called vomicæ. These vomicæ are sometimes two or three inches in diameter, and are filled with matter of whitish yellow, ash-colored or greenish hue. When ruptured by the exertion of coughing, the contents generally mixed with blood, are either discharged by the throat or, when the quantity is excessive, suffocate the patient. Sometimes before the malady has reached this fearful and final stage the tuberculated lungs are extensively ruptured by the violence of the cough, and death ensues from hemorrhage. In a large number of consumptive cases the victims succumb to absolute debility, without suffering from the more violent and agonizing characteristics of the disease. Much has been written concerning the nature and origin of the tubercle, but no medical work has yet thrown any real light upon the subject. Upon these points I propose to furnish invaluable practical information, founded upon the chemistry of the blood. But of this in its order. I must not anticipate.

The presence of consumption in my own family first induced me to institute the course of inquiry into the pathology and diagnosis of the disease which has resulted in the discovery of its true cause and true treatment. It must not be supposed that this discovery was a brilliant accident. No; the system which I am about fearlessly to submit to the test of public experiment, and in relation to which I challenge the decision of time and observation, is the child of many years of patient research, faithful study, and practical experience.

When I commenced my labors, my utmost hope was to find some means of alleviating consumption; of prolonging, not of saving, the lives of its victims. I knew that within the last thirty or forty years, its character had materially changed; that slow declines were comparatively unknown; and that in many cases it was but a leap, as it were, from the first slight cough to the consumptive's grave. I believed the complaint incurable, and only sought to retard its progress. But it soon became apparent to me that even after the bursting of tubercles in the lungs, Nature, the great foe of disease, made most gallant and persistent attempts to repair the damage—to restore the lungs to their integrity—and in many instances partially succeeded. It then struck me that if the materies morbi, or cause, or virus of the disease could be shut off from the diseased parts, she would always succeed. But where did this morbid materia exist? What was its nature? How could it be reached? These were questions which I was not then prepared to solve. My attention, however, was much absorbed about that time by Baron LIEBIG's profound work on Animal Chemistry, and I commenced a chemical search after the virus of consumption in the fluids of the human body. The chemistry of the blood finally unfolded to me the coveted secret.

I found that the venous blood of consumptive persons not only manifested the usual disturbances in the proportions of its constituents which disease superinduces, BUT THAT IT CONTAINED INVARIABLY A DISTINCT AND PECULIAR SUBSTANCE NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BLOOD, except that of scrofulous swine—a fact which leads me to believe that there is always a close affinity between scrofula and consumption. I then made repeated and careful analyses of the tubercle itself. The result in every instance was to reveal the presence of the same distinct and peculiar substance I had already eliminated from the blood of persons laboring under tubercular consumption. Light broke in upon me now. It was literally a new revelation. But much remained to be done. If the supply of this element of the disease—WHICH I NAMED TUBERCULINE—could be cut off from the lungs, or rather, if it could be obliterated in the blood, then the recuperative efforts of nature to heal the lungs could not fail. The disease deprived of its aliment must give way. Such was then my opinion, and I rejoice to say that it has since been vindicated by results.

The next thing, of course, was to find the great obliterant which should neutralize the tuberculine in the veins, and thus insure the transmission of healthy blood to the lungs for the purpose of arterialization and distribution through the arterial system. Here many difficulties beset me, for I knew full well that consumption was often complicated with other diseases, and that the quantity and even strength and intensity of the tuberculine must vary in different cases. Another difficulty was the method of applying the remedy when discovered. To exhibit it through the stomach would be to imperil its efficacy by contact and assimilation with foreign matter, to say nothing of the chemical changes it would undergo in the process of digestion. Inhalation could produce but a partial effect, since it was the whole mass of the blood in its venous state that must be affected to order thoroughly to expurgate the virus in the circulation.

It is unnecessary to describe how these difficulties were in turn overcome. Suffice it to say, that they have all been mastered, and that a positive and absolute remedy for consumption, capable of being modified so as to suit every phase of the disease, is now in my possession. I have tested it patiently, thoroughly and successfully, and I offer it, as administered under my direction, as the long sought for counterblast to the most terrible malady with which the human race has ever been afflicted. The method of its application is mainly by absorption into the blood through the vessels of the skin. Previously to adopting this mode of exhibition, I had satisfied myself by analysis that many medicinal substances are received unchanged into the system through the exterior absorbents. The substances entering into the composition of my remedies are of this class, and external application accomplishes, better than any other process of introduction could possibly do, the desired object.

To prevent at the outset all misunderstanding, I would observe that I have no medicine made up to sell, My treatment must be founded on a knowledge of all the peculiarities of the case; inasmuch as I modify the remedy, and the general management of each separate case, in accordance with such peculiarities. There has been enough of blindfold practice in consumption. I must have light before I prescribe. Patients, and the friends of patients, addressing me by letter, cannot be too full in their statements. They shall rather tire their fingers than my patience. Let them describe their symptoms thoroughly. This done, I can proceed understandingly, and can conscientiously promise them a rescue from the hitherto fatal grasp of the destroyer.

A. JUDSON WHITE, M. D.,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Circulars explanatory of the system sent free of charge.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York.
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"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* 16, 1850.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 1 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. To be had of the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below McDougal,) New-York, where the Doctor may be confidentially consulted from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
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Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

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QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

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ARNICA LINIMENT
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that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
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pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.

SALE OF FINE FURS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 119 Broadway,
will include in their sale of
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 27,
a very valuable assortment of fine manufactured Furs, including Mink Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, and other desirable styles of choice goods, in lots adapted to the wants of the trade and private buyers.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 270 Greenwich-st., by order of A. ROGERS, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of hats, caps, furs, trunks, &c.; also the counters and fixtures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
FINE OLD WINES CIGARS, BRANDIES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

CLOSING SALE OF OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—The entire balance of the stock of an importing house will be offered, and positively sold without reserve as above. The stock is well worthy of attention, and has been largely duplicated since our last sale. The owners now desire us to close off the entire stock peremptorily, viz.: Cozzens' golden sherry, arambura do., victoria and comet brown do., amontillado virgin, (C. & B.) Duff, Gordon & Vino di Jerez, Sandeman, Foster & Co.'s port, imperial cabinet and Mumm's champagne, sillery, mousseux do., claret, 1848, Renault brandy, 1802, the balance only; old "Stevens'" brandy, pale and dark yacht club, do. jockey club, pale and dark, genuine Hennesey London dock brandy, P. H. Goddard's do., old Jamaica and Antigua rum, Schiedam gin, London gin, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors' brandy-casks, green turtle soup in 2-pound cans, hermetically sealed.

Also, the balance of fine Havana cigars which have given good satisfaction to buyers at our previous sales. Having received many duplicate orders for the same, we shall now close out the remainder, consisting of genuine mullatta, londres do., union, America, millares, munes, maria, galante mediauros, el paez, londres, germania londres, regalia, and many other [illegible] brands. These goods are warranted genuine [illegible] Havana, and mostly in tenth boxes, and are [illegible] fine goods.

This is our last sale this season, and is a very [illegible] portunity for parties desiring standard goods for private use, at a moderate cost. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 526 Broadway, corner Spring-st.:

Beautiful statuary and fancy goods, suitable for the Holidays, consisting of carved statuary: "The Saviour," by Timerani; "The Teaching Mother," by Baratta; "Esculapius," "Angel of Prayer," "The Sheperdess," "Fisherman's Daughter," together with about thirty other beautiful subjects.

Plated vases, tea sets, tete-à-tete sets, Bohemian glass ware, Canton and Japan ware, lacquered ware, vases, work-boxes, backgammon boards, real bronzes, groups and figures, vases five feet high, urns, tazzas, Roman Bardigilio, vases, &c.

The above goods are now on exhibition and will be sold at very reasonable prices before and after the sale, at private sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Barclay-st., corner Church-st., the entire stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods contained in said store, consisting of every article adapted to gentlemen's wear of the latest styles: Most elegant description, and very best quality lamb's wool, cashmere, merino and silk under-shirts, drawers and hose, kid gloves, gauntlets, mittens, and [illegible] ties, scarfs, neck-handkerchiefs, linen cambric [illegible] kerchiefs, fancy do., embroidered and others; [illegible] lars, bosoms, &c., suspenders, &c., Marseilles, [illegible] silk vestings, comforters, &c., all in great variety [illegible] style. Sale absolute. STEPHEN C. BABCOCK, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of a Broadway hatter's stock, by order of J. H. White, Esq., Assignee—A large and valuable stock of silk and beaver hats, felt do., caps and other articles usually found in a first-class hat-store. The above are all of the latest fashions, and the trade and others are invited to attend the sale, which will be without reserve. Also a large assortment of umbrellas.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of goblets, wines, decanters, tumblers, bowls, white granite dinner, tea and toilet ware, finest China vases, motto cups, &c. Sale positive.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, all the furniture, &c., of a large house, carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, mirrors, chairs, tables, and everything useful and necessary for housekeeping. WEDNESDAY—Mort. sale of household furniture, &c. THURSDAY—Wines, liquors, cigars, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware, toys, tea trays, cutlery, &c., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. An extra large sale, to close consignments. Those wanting cash bargains will attend.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 10 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

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E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, having a large well-furnished room, will take two single gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The house is modern built, central, and convenient to the ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, A. GALLOWAY, Box 212 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children, (girls,) aged 9 and 11, at a moderate price; breakfast and tea only for the gentleman. Address, stating terms, J. C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 12 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) with board. This is a pleasant location; rooms have all the modern improvements; large clothes-press, &c. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next. The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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BANKERS,
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Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
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California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 10, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to one dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.

A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.

A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive the circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receipt their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a Dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.
GILBERT L. WILSON,
Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)

To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (or, Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)

Pay to the order of at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share, (or, one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be,*) on Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which stood in name, on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated 18
d13-law4tT

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
G. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 25th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000, First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Broker's Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATH. BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34), or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—4 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 1 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4¾ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M.—connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. RABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH,
will form a semi weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals..........$7 50
These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.
The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FOWLE & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY,
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $80,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

THE UNION NEED NOT BE SICK.—WE presume no one will dispute that fact, and the chief way to keep it healthy is for the people to attend to its wants; but if any should doubt that there is not a remedy for the ills that flesh is heir to, let them take a walk through Washington Market, and be particular to call at stands Nos. 277, 278 and 279, where will be found four calves weighing 1,800 pounds, 25 sheep weighing 3,500 pounds, and 12 lambs weighing 1,000 pounds—the finest specimens ever offered to the public, all raised by the best producers, and dressed in a superior manner—the very sight of which will make all feel happy and national. W. J. STURGES.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1859
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor. No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC,
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 626 Broadway,
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Of superior make at extremely low prices during the Holidays. New and second-hand Pianos to rent, some as low as $3 per month. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

THE BEST PLACE IN THIS VICINITY for second-hand pianos is at GULICK'S, No. 93 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. Call and examine them.

PIANO-FORTE.—A FIRST-RATE 7¼-OCTAVE pearl-keyed piano will be sold very low for cash, and a satisfactory guarantee given.
S. M. AMBLER, No. 91 Walker-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859. STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st. WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
Prior to the departure of the company for Boston,
ADELINA PATTI AS ZERLINA.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $8; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Ticket offices—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, ONLY NIGHT OF MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
First appearance of

Mlle. Adelina Patti	as	Zerlina
Sig. Stigelli	as	Ottavio
Sig. Ferri	as	Don Giovanni
Sig. Susini	as	Leporello

Full cast of Don Giovanni.
Donna Anna, Mme. Gazzaniga; Zerlina, Mlle. Adelina Patti; Donna Elvira, Mme. Strakosch; Ottavio, Sig. Stigelli; Don Giovanni, Sig. Ferri; Leporello, Sig. Susini; Masetto, Sig. Amodio.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Tenth night of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its magnificent mise en scene and its original cast, including
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA, &c.
On THURSDAY—GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
COMBINED PERFORMANCE.
ALL THE ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
An entire Opera, and two acts from two other Operas.
By general request,
MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will appear once more in the entire opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
MME. COLSON
Will appear, for the first time this season, in the first act of
LA TRAVIATA.
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
In the celebrated fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
On FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
HOLIDAY NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 27, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28,
Fourth week of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
GREATLY CAST.
With a celebrated
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
MR. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Music, Dances, Tricks, New Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.,
AND A STAR CAST.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude each evening with a celebrated Fairy Folly called KNOCKS AND NOSES.
With Dances, new Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.

Kabri (as originally played by him)	Mr. Blake
Prince of Avignon	Mr. Floyd
Nico	Mr. Young
Huntsman	Mr. Parsloe

Huntsman, Peasants, &c., &c.

Mrs. Kabri	Mrs. Walcot
Annalette (with danse de Sabots)	Miss Floyd
The Fairy Blanche	Miss Reeves

Villagers, Fairies, &c., &c.
INCIDENTS:
Scene—The Wooden Shoemaker's Hut in the Forest. The Trap—The Hawk and the Dove—Transformation—The Fairy Blanche—Magic Mirror and its Powers—Blows for Noses—Quite in Season—The Mirror settles a Family Quarrel—House kept in order by Reflection—Arrival of the Huntsmen—The Prince and Annalette—Proposal and Refusal—A Confidential Communication—Mrs. Kabri turns the Tables—as well as the Mirror—Nico's Grief—The clouds disperse—Arrival of the Fairy Blanche, who sets everything to rights, as Fairies always have done, from time immemorial, and takes her departure by water.
Box Book open six days in advance.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Among the novelties in active preparation and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA, FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA
OF FORCE, FUN AND FINERY, &c., &c.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery, &c.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE' THEATRE.
A GLORIOUS BILL
for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH;
but
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.
The
Second week
of the
SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COMEDY,
Called
DISTANT RELATIONS;
OR,
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK,
Which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
with
A SPLENDID CAST.
embracing
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Performances will terminate at 10 o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
And their numerous company.
Mlle. MARIA HENNECART
will appear
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1859.
Second time of the grand fairy comic pantomime of
RAOUL,
which can only be played a few nights.

Gabriel	as	Conrci.
Francois	as	Alobian.

Second time this season of
GRACEFUL GROUPINGS OF AGILITY,
by the
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
Intermission of fifteen minutes.
LA SYLPHIDE.
For full particulars, see small bills.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Manager
GREAT NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN!
GREAT NEWS FOR THE OLD FOLKS!
GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG LADIES!
In consequence of the earnest solicitation of the intimate friend of
MR. SAM COWELL,
SANTA CLAUS,
who is the only person who can equal him in
CREATING DELIGHT AND AMUSEMENT
in the hearts of
OLD AND YOUNG,
MR. SAM COWELL
will give his delightful entertainment for the
HOLIDAY WEEK,
at the reduced rate of admission of
25 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 25 CENTS!
Reserved seats..........50 cents
SEVEN GREAT LOCAL AND CHARACTER SONGS,
EVERY NIGHT, at 8 precisely.
In preparation,
THE LAY OF THE LAST OCTOROON.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Change of programme every evening.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, the
BLACK STATUE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
SCHERMERHORN'S BOY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
ARTFUL DODGER.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS following, the highly-amusing comedy, written expressly for Geo. Christy, called
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR CALLS FOR 1860.
Characters by the [illegible] particulars see programme. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
MONDAY, Dec. 26, and SATURDAY, Dec. 31, grand AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2½ o'clock. For full particulars see bills of the day.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27.
The performance will commence with John Brougham's
MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
THE OMNIBUS.

HOLIDAY SPORTS.
WAUGH'S ITALIA,
This grand Moving Panorama, now at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, will Positively Close Saturday evening, Jan. 6.
GRAND CHRISTMAS SHOWS
OF BEAUTIFUL SCENES IN ITALY.
Now or Never!!
Open EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
And EVERY AFTERNOON, this week, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR OPERATIC Entertainments, Hope Chapel, Broadway.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!
Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON will give their unique and popular entertainment
FIVE NIGHTS LONGER,
Including SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 31, (instead of a Matinee,) after which they will proceed to Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, etc.
TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock,
SOMNAMBULIST; OR, THERE'S A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD.
SIGNOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist.
After which
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
In which Mr. DRAYTON will sing
"SIMON THE CELLARER."
The DRAYTONS and OLIVEIRA perform at the Odeon, Williamsburgh, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.
Also, at the
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.
And each succeeding night for a short time only.
Places numbered and secured may be had at the office in advance, and at the usual places in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, without extra charge. Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

THE LITTLE FAIRY DOLLIE DUTTON gives levees as follows:
Newark, in Oraunio Hall, Dec. 26, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Orange, in Library Hall, Dec. 27 and 28, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
New-Brunswick, in Greer's Hall, Dec. 29, at 7½, and Dec. 30 and 31, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
J. P. LILLIE, Agent. ALBERT M. NORTON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

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OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
ZOE GOES HOME.
THE GRAVE OF PAUL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7 o'clock.

LITTLE ELLA,
THE INFANT ORATOR.
An evening with
LITTLE ELLA,
and the poetical and musical celebrities of all nations.
On this occasion she will be supported by
Mrs. HARRIET S. WESTERVELT,
the distinguished alto.
Miss HENRIETTA NOBLE,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
the eminent pianist.
Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
the unrivaled musical declaimer.
The levee will take place at
DODWORTH'S SALOON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal music and book-stores, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
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FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine, 15 cents.
GRAND HOLIDAY JUBILEE for the CHILDREN.
Knowledge for the world—school for the million.
Performance every afternoon and evening, of the educated pony, BLACK DIAMOND, pony PRINCE and MONKEY JOCKO, that laughter-provoking MASTER JACK, GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL, and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.
Will close for the Winter Season, Saturday, Dec. 31.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER.
The finest work by this master in the United States.
THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.
Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by high class artists. Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room 12.

DU CHAILLU'S INTERESTING AFRICAN collection of specimens of Natural History, containing the gigantic Gorilla, and the Koola-Kamba, and other large Apes, with their skeletons; and many other animals, birds and native curiosities, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. 635 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 850 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON ROME, CHRISTIANITY AND THE RISE OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.—Upon the invitation of the undersigned,
DR. SOLGER
will deliver a course of six lectures on the above subject, being in substance a repetition of the course he is at present engaged in delivering before the Lowell Institute at Boston, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be followed every Thursday and Tuesday, at Clinton Hall, Lecture-room No. 5.
Tickets for the course $3, to be had at Shephard's, No. 397 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; and Nathan Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st.
HORACE WEBSTER,
LEOPOLD BIERWITH,
H. J. RAYMOND,
R. A. WITHAUS,
C. L. BRACE,
FRIEDRICH KAPP,
O. B. FROTHINGHAM,
CHAS. KING,
AUG. BELMONT,
GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. AUFERMANN,
H. W. BELLOWS,
WM. LOEWE,
AARON FRANK.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.—DOCTOR M. B. FOY, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, Resident Fellow Academy of Medicine, &c., will deliver, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Hall No. 24, the Introductory to a course of Sixteen Lectures on *Personal Hygiene.* These Lectures are intended to demonstrate that obedience to certain natural laws will preserve the health of every one not affected with hereditary disease.
Casts, models, plates, &c., will be used to illustrate the construction and functions of the several organs of the human body, &c.
Tickets for the Course, $3; for lady and gentleman, $5. Introductory free to the public.
Apply at the principal drug-stores, or at Dr. FOY'S office, No. 106 West 25th-st.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., WILL DEliver the first of a course of eight Lectures, for the benefit of the NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, at the [illegible] Church corner of Merton and [illegible] sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Novels and Novel-Reading.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets for the course, $1.
S. GRISWOLD, M. D.,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.
A. F. DOW, Secretary.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT, IN A Broadway stage, a small purse, containing $25 and some papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at No. 28 East 14th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

A Word or Two to those who are Coming, and a bit of Advice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

This is the height of Winter, but I have scarcely seen a fire this week,—the depth of the rainy season, but the prettiest day in June has not a clearer, finer sky. The first secular thing I did on landing here was to buy an umbrella. I have carried it ever since, being very strongly impressed that it must be of service in the rainy season. But it has been a bore all the while and never once of service. The raining is all done at night, the days are deliciously clear and pleasant. And while on this subject, I was struck with the announcement of the Pacific University, which makes two characteristic and original boasts,—one, that here the weather is such that subjects for dissection can be kept and worked the year round; the other, that the San Franciscans are, more than any other people, in the habit of breaking their bones and meeting with casualties that encourage the surgeon. The Medical Society ought to set its face against any lapse from the prevailing style of traveling, everybody rides on horse-back, and rides as if the sheriff were after him. The little pony, with his first-owner's initial branded on his haunch, is always on a gallop when not standing still. The carts rush rather than rattle past, the city coaches tear by; even the low heavy drays will not take it at a Broadway speed. As most of the streets are planked, and the others paved are covered with wet sand, you have no warning of the pony's approach, or the carriage's coming, till they are curvetting about to avoid running you down. It is a very rapid town.

And the queerest, oddest town to look at, and most curiously variegated that a man can conceive who is quite sober. Telegraph Hill is a very respectable mountain near the northern point, yet cottages struggle up its steep sides to its crest,—cottages which, when they are not huts, are buried alive in running vines, only the windows and the doors maintaining a clear look-out. Roses and geraniums, fuschias, and the odd plants that are familiar in Northern hot-houses, are in bloom in all the gardens and door-yards. The range of hills that run through the city parallel to the ocean beach is green with the new crops of grass just springing. Indeed, wherever there is dirt enough for a seed to hide itself in, there is vegetation. I see grass growing in the crevices of the drays that are in service, in the dents of the unsheltered stationary engine around the corner, and on the wooden roofs of the older houses. The seedsmen expose before their doors not the seeds of grasses and grains, but the growing grains themselves. From the overcoats that all men wear, you would fancy yourself in some Northern town, but from the character of the herbage and shrubbery, the guess would be more probable that you were close down upon the tropics. The crowd and the shop windows of Montgomery street make you forget that you are not in Broadway. About the wharves, you feel yourself in some down-east Yankee port. In Jackson street you are in the heart of the Celestial Empire; in certain of the valleys you feel as if you wandered in some strange old Spanish quarter.

When I remember that some fifteen hundred people are leaving New-York for California every fortnight, and moreover reflect that the novelties of the country drive out of the heads of the newly-arrived all reminiscences of the way they got here in two days after arrival, so that the story is seldom told, I suspect I can write nothing more generally acceptable to your readers than to report

HOW WE GET TO CALIFORNIA.

Those who have tried the overland route, report it a jolly way to meet adventures, but death on women and children. We took the old-fashioned route. Left New-York on Saturday, Nov. 5, by the *Baltic*, having some eleven hundred souls on board. In the Lower Bay we ran close along side the opposition steamer. Cheers were exchanged, the ships took different channels to get round Sandy Hook, and soon after lost sight of each other for the voyage. Before dinner on Sunday each passenger presented himself before the Purser, and exchanged his ticket for one on which was designated his seat at the table. The order of the eating is, first, the second-cabin passengers, then the children and nurses, then the first-cabin passengers. All these eat in the same dining-room, but the first and second tables are hurried up, and served at a speed that would endanger digestion on shore. The last table takes it as quietly, and is as well-furnished, supplied and attended as at almost any first-class hotel. When second-cabin passengers are told, before starting, that they get just as good fare as those in the first cabin, there is a slight mistake made. Still it is good enough, sufficiently varied, and, for a man of long-reaching arms and sharp-witted, abundant. Modest women don't succeed as well, until they have been educated into it.

A great many very worthy people discovered, after they got on board, that the sleeping arrangements in the second cabin very essentially differed from those of the first. In the latter nothing was left to be sensibly desired. In the former it is terrifically hot as you approach the tropics, badly ventilated, almost of necessity, and rather dark. The steerage consume their salt beef, boiled potatoes, hard bread and coffee, standing, and after the first night or two, mitigate the inconveniences of their sleeping arrangements by transferring their blankets to the hurricane-deck. The fare they pay for their three weeks' board and lodging gives to the company, after the railroad charges and San Francisco taxes have been paid, about eight dollars, for which it is hardly fair to look for princely bedding or Aldermanic dinners.

The sea-sickness that passengers dread so much in advance is a good deal of a humbug. Fortunately for us, the *Baltic* took a storm crossing the Gulf-stream on the first Monday out. That day the tables were deserted; the cry below was perpetually for gruel and the tin dishes. The ancient salts climbed along the guards, hanging by whatever would hold—the rest surrendered to unutterable (excepting at brief intervals) nausea, and rendered up their accounts. Deep called unto deep, and the noise of spouting resounded on every side. The children kept their berths, suffering mostly from hunger. Men buttoned their overcoats to their chins, perched themselves on chairs by the bulwarks, rejoiced in the heavy rain and dashing spray, and promptly responded to the whoop of the Gulf for more. Such women as staggered out from their staterooms, when the ports—closed a little too late—had in many cases permitted a sea or two to be shipped, lay scattered along the guards, and generally had courage to slide down to the ship's side when the crisis came. By the way, is there in all human experience a more pleasing sensation than when the cascading is just over, and the cold sweat breaks out? The day, by the best chronometer, was three weeks long, and meanwhile the excretion of bile was prodigious.

Tuesday morning the sun was out gloriously, the wicked Gulf leagues astern. Each passenger, as he tied his cravat, had one parting qualm, and then those whose seats at table facilitated an easy escape on an emergency, walked humbly in to breakfast; after which time none but those who would sicken at a tempest in a teapot were sick any more, to the end. The Gulf did the business. The universal appetite rose up like a giant, and haggled at nothing that mortal would admit to be eatable.

The weather had wonderfully moderated too. We had run out of November into June. Overcoats and shawls were packed away, not to come out again until within three day's steaming of San Francisco. Perhaps once a day we sight a ship in the offing; as we raise one after another of the Bahamas, Wat line's Crooked and Long Island, a few gulls swallows testify that there is other life than we carry extant. The eastern end of Cuba, green even on the steep sides of its precipices and on its slopes with tall grass, and of a deeper green in its valleys, is the refreshment of the fifth day out. We pass the south-western point of Hayti at dusk, and a little later a great guano rock is abreast us on the left. Alternate showers and sunshine—the tradewinds tempering the heat that the brief nights do not abate—make the time all too short before we enter the Caribbean Sea where the diminished ballasting of coal permits a little more pitching than the ladies deem agreeable.

With a new paragraph, let me talk of what passengers are apt to make an unmitigated bore—to wit, *the baggage*. The Panama Railroad Company sends over an agent every trip, who weighs the baggage before getting into Aspinwall, takes the ten cents a pound for all that each man's traps weigh over fifty pounds, checks the whole, and surrenders it whenever demanded on the Pacific side. Now, if one can put into a carpet-bag all that he needs to touch between New-York and San Francisco, and has taken the precaution to have also an empty "dirty-clothes bag" into his state-room, he need suffer but one severe sweat on the stuff's account on each ocean. This is scarcely possible, however, if he have ladies and children in his company. It is no easy matter to provide against the emergencies of hottest Summer and a New-York Winter both, by the contents of one small carpet-bag. Let each passenger, however extensive his supply of baggage, remember to pack into one trunk, if possible, all that he can possibly need for his family on the trip. To get that one out will be work enough. The baggage-room is open in theory every day at 12 o'clock. If it is rough, it cannot be done, however. With the baggage of a thousand persons stowed closely into the hold, and each man's practically at the bottom of all, it may be readily guessed that even when it is open, one may hunt for three hours and do a pretty good day's work without finding it. For a fee, the porter will undertake to fish it out; but unless the desired piece is very accurately described, he may be three days about it, and get the wrong one at last. But the day before arriving at Aspinwall, the weighing begins. It is conducted in the hold, and the owner must stand by to hunt up his own and that of all the widows who rely on him for aid, drag it to the beam and take his checks. Then for three days following he will see it no more, happier yet if he can carry them all in his pocket until the day of reaching San Francisco. These baggage hunts at the best provoke a great deal of bad temper and some swearing. It is high praise of Mr. MORTON to say, as we can truly, that, though he is the most run after, and teased and annoyed of all men on shipboard, he answers the ten thousandth question as courteously as the first, and spares no pains to make the nuisance as tolerable as possible. Let me repeat this advice about baggage for the use of your 39,000 readers who may need it before the year is out. Take clothes enough in a carpet bag to serve for three or four days. Take an old mail-bag, or what nearest resembles it, empty, on board, to stuff soiled linen and overclothes in. Into a single trunk, besides, put all that can possibly be demanded, before entering the Golden Gate. Let all the trunks be tough as sole-leather, and strong as iron, and, moreover, each one canvas-covered. Loose straps are stolen, every inch of them, and cheap trunks stand no chance. At Aspinwall the negroes slide them from the ship's deck to the wharf at a rate that shames lightning, and must make a trunk-maker's heart exceeding happy; at the best five years' knocking about on railroads and steamboats are not such a trial to them as one day's handling by a Jamaica negro.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning (7½ days out of New-York) the gun announced the *Baltic* alongside of her wharf at Aspinwall. It was a moonlit, misty morning. Emerging from the steamer was like taking a vapor bath. The ground was spongy and soaked—the roofs dripped dew. The Company's grounds, through which you pass from the wharf to the town, are planted with cocoanuts, bananas, date palms and the papau tree—so that you feel at once that the land which rolls so curiously under your swaggering tread is a tropical country. The street is lighted with torches, behind each one of which a half-naked negress sits, ready to sell you fruit, guava jelly or sweet cake. The steerage pitch into the green oranges, the bananas and the gingerbread, as if they feared the scurvy if they longer abstained. But the heavy dews, the strange scenery and the warnings of old travelers frighten you out of too abundant an appropriation of fruit at first. As day breaks—it is a broken Sabbath, anyhow—the stores are all opened, the bells of all the restaurants (or hotels they are called by courtesy,) ring perpetually, a stout negro crying "Here, gentlemen's, your nice breakfast, only 5 dimes, and every man has three eggs." But the five-dime breakfasts dont look tempting, and the dollar chances are anything but inviting. Indeed, Capt. GREY, on finding that the trains wont start for Panama till after 9 o'clock, orders a collation on board, and saves the necessity of taking any risks at the hotels. You hire a negro for "two and a-half dimes" to carry your carpet bags to the railroad dépôt, and then start out to see the town. It is the oddest mixture yet of Yankee enterprise, West India shrewdness and Isthmus shiftlessness. The trades-people, who make such a bustle with their wares, their bottles of claret, their "ladies' delight," *alias* palm leaf fans, are mostly Jamaica negroes, sharp for a bargain, witty, and full of merriment. They gabble in an unknown tongue together, but many of them talk English like a book. The natives lazily look on and worry nobody to trade with them. The young children toddle about stark naked, or go dressed up only in a hat. The women are cleanly in appearance, but even less clothed about the bust than a belle at a ball at home. The roofs of the shanties, the dead trees in the marshes, the patches about the doors where the offal is thrown, are dark with turkey buzzards, which show no more alarm at the crowd of strangers than would so many poultry. As the hour for the departure of the trains approaches, the main street is all alive with passengers, and the clangor of the fruit-sellers makes almost a bedlam. Three several trains take out the passengers, and no distinction is made of steerage or cabin. The greatest rush is to the first train, but they who wait till the last one find ample room and abundant accommodation. The cars are light and airy, built to admit every breath of air, and only to shut out the sun and rain.

I had heard a good deal of the terrible heat of this ride, and had prepared to be well used up at its end; for which reason I was much disappointed. We accomplished it in three hours, and would have been better pleased if it had taken six. It was certainly very hot, but there was no dust, and the novelty of every rod of the way,—the rank vegetation, the trees all new to a Northern eye, the gorgeous flowers, the parasitic vines climbing to every tall trunk, and dropping from every horizontal branch to the ground, the birds of enormous size and richest plumage, the mammoth forms of plants that are dwarfs at the North, making one feel as if he were whirling and twisting (for the way is marvellously crooked) through a Brobdignagian land, unite to make it a most entertaining ride. Wherever we stopped to wood up, there was a rush out of negroes and natives with fruit to sell, claret yclept vinegar, lime-juice and ice-water. It rained every other minute, and each alternate minute the sun blazed out. We were in Panama a little after noon, and, those who wished, had time to ride up and see this ancient adobe town, whose narrow streets, between high houses that shut out the sun, were refreshingly cool. A barge lay at the wharf to receive the thousand passengers, which was towed out to meet the *Sonora* so soon as the tide rose high enough to float it out of the mud. Ladies who preferred to be boated out at once sat down in chairs extemporized by two negroes joining hands underneath them, put an arm around each of the stalwart fellows' necks, and were carried through the shoal water to their boats. But being early on board of the *Sonora* was of no particular service. First come were not first served. The impression that the number of the ticket bought in New-York secured a choice of rooms on the Pacific side was erroneous. Happy indeed was he who got any room at all. The newly-married need not growl because they were separated; if there was not a strange gentleman in the room with the ladies, there was cause for extra thanksgiving. The seats in the dining-room were all numbered, and some who had choice rooms on the Atlantic side learned to be happy if for this stretching place in the dining-room there were not two claimants. The *Sonora* is the smallest of the Company's boats, and very fond of rolling where there is the slightest swell to excuse it, but a beautiful sea-boat, and safe as the staunchest. We steamed out of the Bay of Panama Monday morning, heading south, and the weather growing hotter apparently, even when after many days of westing we begin to creep slowly to northward. Indeed, it was not till we had passed Acapulco that the thermometer let up on us in the slightest. For the most part, the Pacific was as still as a mill-pond, only off the Gulf of Tehuantepec we got a bit of storm that sent the crockery smashing down to leeward, and so heeled the *Sonora* that for hours only one wheel did the paddling. "Step over to the other side, gentlemen; trim boat, if you please," was perpetually the request of the mate, even when there was no swell, and the baggage had all gone below. If a shaggy-haired man brushed his hair a little more than usual to one side, over the *Sonora* would flop. She is a little the crankest craft of her size now extant.

The Pacific part of the trip is much more fruitful in "events" than the other. The course lies directly up the coast—sometimes so near that you may guess the condition of the ranches along shore. The Cordilleras are seldom out of sight for more than 12 hours, until the "Coast Range" relieve their guard. Not a sail we saw at sea during this fortnight, but gulls followed our wake in great numbers, diving for banana-peels and crusts of bread that passengers fed to them. Shoals of porpoises frequently crossed our path, and when once through the mouth of the old Vermillion Sea, humpbacked whales indulged us with much spouting. The bald, unclad mountains, without a tint or spire of verdure on them, clung to our starboard side almost as faithfully as Orion. The volcano of Colima was a whole day in sight. Except for new headlands, each seeming more barren than the last, and new promontories thrusting their peaks into the clouds, and looking as if they were too lately lifted from their infernal birth-place for the sulphur to be yet washed from their sides, one day was the pattern of the whole. The first gong at 6 o'clock, for the first breakfast. As the long days fell astern, fewer and fewer got in to the first meal, and each who did get in went out loaded with breakfasts for those who overslept. Thence till noon all crowded the guards and the hurricane decks at their reading, their card-playing or their loafing. At noon lunch, and, following the children's and second cabin's meals. The bulletin posted soon after noon always brought out the maps. Till dinner, at 4½, they who had glasses scanned the coasts or dragged through weary novels. After dinner, the suppers, and then a general promenade, the everlasting cards, singing—sacred and profane—and to bed.

The third Sunday out found us locked in the harbor of Acapulco, hemmed in by mountains. The singing of the men who backed the sacks of coal on board from the barge alongside, and the din of scores of Mexicans in their canoes, crying, each more earnestly than the other, to buy their fruit, waked such as had snored past the two gun's firing. Each canoe was lighted by a burning bundle of candle wood. When you saw the fruit that suited you, the native threw you up a line. Pull it up and with it the basket. Deposit your gold and lower away. The yellow merchant fills the basket at your order as he understands it, puts in the wrong change in Mexican money, and up you pull it. You reject his bad change and half his invoice, scold him and insist on being righted. Patience and perseverance are rewarded at last, and the fruit is delicious. A better way is to take one of the pretty omnibus boats on the other side of the ship, out of which the oarsmen are clamoring for you almost as deafeningly as cabmen at your steamboat landings. For half a dollar you are set on shore, where, by torchlight, squat in the sand, sit whole families noiselessly awaiting your coming. For 50 cents you get a bunch of bananas worth $3 00 in Fulton Market. Oranges, of delicious sweetness, go three for a dime, sugar—"ver" sweet sugar,—good—ver "good," 2 cakes a dime, and unnamed, by Yankees—untasted products of unknown plants, more than you can carry, for a quarter. Happy here is the man who has a roll of dimes in his pocket. They can seldom change dollars, and two dimes are a quarter to the seller. For another half-dollar you are rowed back to the steamer. As daylight dawns, a new entertainment begins. The merchants of the canoes douse their torches, and strip to the skin. They take to the water and cry out "Me ketchee dime," and for each dime thrown into the sea, a dozen swarthy Christians dive to the bottom. The successful one comes up with it in his teeth, and the more agile have both cheeks distended with their earnings before the gun announces that the steamer is off again.

Out of the harbor we have service on board, there being no lack of clergymen in the cabin—Rev. Mr. GOODWIN of Newark, N. J., (Episcopal,) going to California for his health; Rev. Mr. KOENIG (Episcopal,) going up to assume a Chaplaincy in Washington Territory; Rev. Mr. GOBLE, bound a missionary to Japan; Revs. Fathers FOUQUET and GRANDIDIER, of the Oblate of Mary Immaculate, missionaries to Vancouver's Island,—beside Rev. J. J. HECK, (Moravian,) bound with his wife, to Blewfields, whom we left at Aspinwall.

I should not forget to mention a curious phenomenon witnessed as we entered the Gulf of Tehuantepec, at twilight. For many preceding nights our wake had been one long streak of phosphorescent light—a sight which you who cross the ferries to Brooklyn not infrequently notice. But this night the sea, as far as the eye could reach, was of a milky color. It took several hours to pass out of it into blue water. Capt. BALY charged it to an extraordinary abundance of whale feed, but confessed that he had never seen anything of the sort before, except in narrow streaks. A bucket-full lifted to the deck showed no unusual appearances. But in a tumbler, and under a magnifier, it was full of wriggling animalculæ.

Thursday was Thanksgiving Day. It was celebrated with turkeys and chicken pot-pies. The milch cow had yielded her last meagre supply the day before. But on that night the ice gave out. The water was always blood-warm, and without ice almost undrinkable. On the Atlantic, ice-water was free. On the Pacific there is always a charge of 25 cents a pound for it. It fell short seasonably, for next morning thick clothing and overcoats were in demand again.

Horrible rumors always prevail on shipboard. To-day somebody has the small-pox, to-morrow the scarlet fever is reported rife. Then there are whispers that the steerage is dying of the Panama fever. After a week or two they learn to be skeptical, and are quiet in the reflection that where there is no newspaper it is of no use to believe anything. We had very little sickness on board, and but one death. Once, at midnight, the engine was stopped for a minute, there was a plash behind the wheel-house—a steerage passenger had been buried—and the wheels revolved again. One evening the children were sadly shocked; a bright little girl, playing with them on the hurricane-deck, fell through the hatchway to the cabin floor, and broke her leg. Otherwise there were no mishaps, though trouble enough, bred of course by your infamous ticket swindlers; but that is an old story.

On the fourth Sunday morning the *Sonora* sailed through the Golden Gate, and rounded to at her wharf in San Francisco. The cabmen ran a muck for passengers, but the wiser of these sat down quietly on their baggage for an hour, waiting for the crowd to thin out. Then we made an easy bargain to be transported, three of us and all our traps, to the Oriental for $2! They would have charged $3 in New-York.

New comers were treated to a pretty programme that night—one rousing fire and two earthquakes. As most of them did not notice these last, which are the boast of the country, on Wednesday night there was another and a stouter earthquake. My next neighbor thought it was a trunk thrown against his door, but nobody was hurt, and it greatly mortified me that it was not even suspected, until the morning papers announced it, by GLAUCUS.

FURTHER FROM OREGON.

Democratic State Convention—Lane Triumphant—Delazon Smith's New Paper, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

Our double-headed Democracy have been amusing outsiders and weakening themselves, by holding a State Convention, the avowed object being the election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention, though the real purpose was to concentrate all political power in the hands of the Jo. Lane faction. In this last scheme they succeeded so well that delegates from eight out of seventeen counties represented withdrew from the Convention, leaving the balance to worship as submissively as they desired the god of their idolatry. Accordingly they instructed their delegates to vote for Gen. LANE at Charleston, and to make sure that their instructions were obeyed, elected LANE himself as one of the delegates, with STOUT, the Representative in Congress; DEADY, United States District Judge; ADAIR, Collector at Astoria; MILLER, an Indian Agent; and a man by the name of LAMERICK, who is an especial toady of Gen. LANE. If Illinois sends DOUGLAS, Virginia, WISE and HUNTER, and other States their particular favorites, the scene at the Convention will be a novel one. I hope, however, for the credit of the Federal Judiciary, that Oregon is the only State that will furnish a Judge as a member of a political caucus. DEADY is now absent at the East, and if he stays until after May, his office might as well be vacant, for all the good it does to the people.

If LANE should accidentally get the nomination, his party may be assured that he cannot get the vote of Oregon, for at least one-third of the party will never support him again for any position. The disaffected say they are willing to vote even for BATES, or any Conservative Republican, if such a man is nominated by the Opposition, otherwise they will throw away their strength, so that the vote of the State shall not be counted for LANE. Their feeling towards him is exceedingly bitter, and originates from numerous causes, some being personal, and others political, but I believe that each faction would prefer, and indirectly promote, the success of the Republican Party, rather than that of the other wing. Ex-Senator DELAZON SMITH has commenced the publication of his new paper, which is most rabid and furious in the defence of its editor. His course, instead of conciliating and harmonizing, will only widen the breach that now exists, and also wind up forever his political career. His exit, however, will be no loss to any party except the one to which he is opposed, because he makes so many foolish blunders that he causes more mischief in his own ranks than anywhere else.

Business in Oregon is exceedingly dull in all departments. Nothing is exported this year except fruit, and its price is less by one-half than it was a year ago, so that the hopes of the apple-raisers are heavily dashed. OMEGA.

From Minnesota.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR—THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Min., Dec. 15, 1859.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in convention to-day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing a United States Senator. MORTON S. WILKINSON was elected upon the first vote.

Whole number of votes cast	113
Necessary for a choice	57
M. S. WILKINSON, (Rep.)	79
Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, (Dem.)	33
Gov. W. A. GORMAN, (Dem.)	1

The Republicans have had considerable difficulty in harmonizing and uniting upon one man.

They finally agreed to go into caucus, and after two nights' sessions, (sitting very late,) they nominated Mr. WILKINSON, of Mankato.

I hear that the result was quite unexpected, and to many Republicans quite unsatisfactory.

WILKINSON is a lawyer by profession.

He practiced for some time in this city, and attained a fair position. Having political aspirations, and being defeated in this county for the State Senate, he removed to Houston County. While there he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He then moved to Mankato, Blue Earth County, and was a candidate before the convention for the nomination to Congress, but was defeated. He is now elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of last March.

The Senate got to wrangling a few evenings since, and remained in session until the next morning at 8 o'clock.

A resolution was introduced in the House next day to impeach the Lieut.-Governor, as President of the Senate, for his unparliamentary ruling. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. C.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The City Enjoys its Holiday.

Those of the present generation who live for another week of years, or year of Sundays, if they will only bear in mind the precedent which yesterday furnished them, will not need to write to editors of newspapers to obtain leave to keep Monday as a holiday when Christmas recurs on Sunday. Confectioneries and toy shops, butcher shops, and in short all places where money is likely to be spent more freely during the holidays than at any other period of the year were open for a part of the day, at least, very much to the disgust of clerks and employes. The Banks kept open doors to allow notes which fell due to be taken up, but as the tellers have charge of this department, they only were obliged to be in attendance, while the clerks were at full liberty. The notary of each institution was of course in attendance to receive the benefit of notes which were allowed to go to protest. The working classes, who have very few holidays at best, could appropriate yesterday to their own enjoyment, without any conscientious twinges at the thought that they were abstracting the eighth part of a barrel of flour from the family stores, in the shape of a dollar or a dollar and a quarter. They made the most of the opportunity and thronged the streets all day long, while the larger part of the upper ten thousand contented themselves with quiet hours at home. Where the rich and poor met on common ground may be seen from sketches which are presented below.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

GREAT RUSH TO THE CENTRAL PARK.

Such a throng of skaters and spectators as collected yesterday at the Central Park has never before been equaled. The City cars were absolutely insufficient to accommodate the crowds that flocked to the skating carnival. From daylight until after dark the stream of visitors was continuous, including all ages, sexes and conditions in life, from the ragged urchin with one broken skate, to the *millionaire* in his richly-robed carriage. The Park presented a scene of brilliancy and animation more enlivening than on any day of the popular Saturday afternoon concerts, while the healthful glow on every cheek was a flattering testimonial to the efficacy of this noble breathing-spot of the City. Although the early comers had no very good skating to boast of, they certainly had a decided advantage over those who deferred the visit until late in the afternoon, for long before mid-day the ice was in a most deplorable condition.

The Caledonia Club, and their rivals in the manly sport of curling, were among the first on the pond, and were for a time busily engaged in practicing for their contemplated match. But, as the crowd increased, it was found impossible to keep a place sufficiently clear for them, while the cracking, cutting-up, sinking and melting of the ice finally compelled an abandonment of the match for the day. But the skaters, to the number of several thousands, in the face of obstacles that would have deterred any but New-Yorkers, and perhaps even them on any other day, persisted in their evolutions, rejoiced in their gyrations, and exhibited their skill by tortuous meanderings through the crowd,—presenting an exhilarating scene equal to the liveliness of a thousand ball-rooms. The collisions, the tumblings down, the wetting of clothing, the uncertain foothold of the beginners, as well as the skill of amateurs, afforded ample recreation to all, and especially to the thousands who lined the banks. The drives commanding a view of the pond were crowded throughout the day, while at one time as many as an hundred carriages were drawn up near the shore to afford the occupants an extended view.

The number of ladies in vehicles and on foot was quite remarkable, and it was a common sight to see a gentleman with two pairs of skates on one arm, and a bundle of crinoline on the other. But few ladies, however, participated in the skating, partly owing to the bad condition of the ice on the pond appropriated to their use, and partly from the fact that they prefer to enjoy the sport by moonlight, when they are not so conspicuous. Had the ice permitted yesterday, a class of ladies would have been instructed in the art; but as it was, they had to postpone their lesson. Their diminutive ponds were flooded in the afternoon, so that the first cold snap will atone for yesterdays disappointment.

The condition of the ice in the afternoon was a source of general regret, but did not prevent the majority from attempting the fun in spite of the lowering of the signals that the pond was in good condition. So great was the crowd on the narrower and southern portion of the pond, that about 1 P. M., the Police had orders to clear it. This was no easy task, for the skaters had rather the advantage of their pursuers, and darted hither and thither with a celerity that baffled the authority of the meagre force of the Central Park Police. At length a string of laborers was stretched across the pond, and, advancing, cleared nearly all before them—those who sifted through being captured by the officers, and the unruly ones taken to the station-house. In this way that portion of the pond was cleared in three quarters of an hour, most of the people leaving quietly upon request. But the effort to pursue the same plan on the larger portion of the pond, above the new iron bridge, signally failed. The agile skaters dodged the Police line easily, for the sweeping-machine could not be made to extend the width of the pond. If the sweepers went in the middle, the skaters nimbly slid by at the ends. If the sweepers undertook to spread out, the skaters sailed fleetly under their hands.

In vain did the officers of the law become indignant and exasperated and irate. The plan wouldn't work; and they finally gave up in sheer despair, contenting themselves with the reflection that if the people would run the risk of getting soaked, or even drowned, it wasn't their fault. So the skating went on unmolested, and the little boys took especial pains to collect in crowds near the signs of "danger." Yet no serious accident occurred, as there doubtless would have been had the facilities for getting on the pond been greater. Fortunately the sinking of the ice at the edges left a circuit of water about two inches deep and three feet wide, which made all without skates run the risk of wet feet before joining the crowd of skaters. It is to be hoped that either the Croton Board or the thaw will allow the pond to be speedily flooded, so that ice may be formed which will not be as rough as a mill-stone.

One thing the skaters ought to understand and appreciate, and that is, that the police regulations are for their own comfort and safety, and should be obeyed with that alacrity which has characterized the orderly conduct of the great majority of visitors to the Central Park.

FESTIVALS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The little children of the Five Points House of Industry had a Merry Christmas of it yesterday. Neatly clad, with faces radiant with soap and water recently applied, and the anticipation of the good time that they were to have, they assembled to the number of 300, at mid-day, in the school-rooms, and went through with their exercises in singing and recitation with buoyancy and spirit. Then at 1 o'clock they sat down to tables bountifully laden, and the music of clattering knives and forks resounded through the building for an hour. After that, at the tapping of the drum, the juvenile army marched into the chapel. There a huge Christmas-tree, whose top reached to the ceiling, and whose branches were laden with the grafted fruits of the holiday season, greeted their eyes, and drew forth from their little throats a shout indicative of the joy with which the sight inspired them. The children sung again, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. TRACY, and then the distribution of the gifts commenced. Each received something from the Christmas-tree, and to each a paper bag containing apples, cakes, nuts, and confections, was presented. Their plentiful expressions of delight fully repaid the numerous ladies and gentlemen present for whatever expense and trouble each had been subjected to in preparing the festival. The exercises closed with singing, prayer, and a benediction.

LADIES' HOME MISSION.

The building of the Ladies' Home Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, at the Five Points, was the scene of similar festivities. From 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. about 400 children were gathered there. There was singing of hymns and recitations by the children, and Rev. A. K. SANFORD and Rev. N. MEAD, the Missionaries who have charge of this commendable charity, addressed their infant charges, dwelling upon the sin of evil doing and the advantages which accrued to them from being good children. Then they were conducted to the Christmas-tree, from which all manner of toys and trinkets were pendant. To all the children presents were given, and those of them who were Sunday School scholars received in addition bags containing fruits, nuts, and other edibles of a like character. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and on the walls were inscriptions, taken from the Scriptures, conveying lessons well worthy of the remembrance not of the little ones only, but of the children of a larger growth, who, in great numbers, were present at the festivities. It was a very interesting occasion.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

All the frequenters of this institution had an excellent dinner served up to them yesterday. The proprietors of the Howard House and of the United States Hotel contributed liberally of hams, and of roast turkey and chickens. Cheers for their generous friends were given by voices which would have sounded strangely familiar to those who frequent the lower part of the City could they have heard them. To-day they will change their tune again to cry the latest edition of the TIMES, but yesterday all this was forgotten until the savory meats had been disposed of. Mrs. WATSON, of Brooklyn, received heartfelt thanks for the share which she had taken in arranging the entertainment. In the evening appropriate religious services were held.

THE DAY AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

On the Islands—Blackwell's, Randall's, Ward's—the children, patients and paupers greatly enjoyed the judiciously expended appropriations. The arrangements for a celebration by the lunatics in the Asylum on Blackwell's Island were intrusted to Governor PINCKNEY, who is eminently popular among these poor people, and were well carried out. Soon after noon all capable of enjoying any of the pleasures of life were seated in the different galleries of the beautiful rotunda, where they were entertained for two or three hours by the performances of those of their number who had talent enough to use musical instruments. Subsequently the magic-lantern afforded much amusement.

A CELEBRATION AT YONKERS.

The people of Yonkers were not content to keep Christmas as quietly as did the inhabitants of the rest of the towns along the Hudson. The firemen turned out in full force to give a public reception to a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which arrived in the city a day or two ago. Invitations had been sent to the different companies along the river, to participate in the parade, and eight of them responded to it. These were Engine Company No. 1, Engine Company No. 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Sing Sing; a Hook and Ladder Company and an Engine Company, from Tarrytown, and three others from the adjoining villages. The Yonkers Engine Companies were Protection No. 1, Lady Washington No. 2, Exempt No. 3, and Hook and Ladder companies Nos. 1 and 2. Dodworth's and Tompkins' Brass Bands, Tompkins' Martial Drum Corps, all from this City, and the Sing Sing Brass Bands were engaged for the occasion. The procession formed at 11 o'clock, and the parade continued until dusk. The New-York Bands returned to this City by the Poughkeepsie train. The firemen presented a fine appearance. Hundreds availed themselves during the day of the opportunity for skating which the splendid ice on the Hudson afforded, both in the neighborhood of Tarrytown and of the cities and villages above.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVALS.

Several of the churches in the City treated their Sabbath Schools to a Christmas Festival yesterday, which was none the less acceptable for being a day behind time according to the almanac. At Dr. BETHUNE'S Church the children met at 5 o'clock, and after some preliminary singing and speaking, each one received a gift selected from two large Christmas-trees, which stood on either side of the pulpit. The Sabbath School of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church entertained their parents and friends with a concert in the evening, under the leadership of Mr. HORACE WATERS. At the Forsyth-street M. E. Church addresses were delivered to the children, while they, in turn, helped to make a merry Christmas with their declamations and songs. Similar exercises were held in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street. All of these festivals passed off to the gratification of both the old and the young.

The State Loan Conditional Bids.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We inclose you copies of Mr. R. H. KING'S and our own bids for the lately awarded loan at Albany. By looking at your files you will see what were the lowest figures at which any awards were made, and that Mr. KING was awarded $190,000 of the twelve-year stock, and a considerable portion of the six-year stock, by virtue of the codicil to his bid. We abandoned any idea of reversing the decision of the Canal Board, though we claim that public policy would have been better served had no conditional bid been considered. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1859.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND, ALBANY: We will take of the New-York State Loan, to be awarded to-morrow, as follows:

Of the *Six years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50,000 at $103 05; $200,000 at $102 55; $200,000 at $102 05.

Of the *Twelve years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50,000 at $105 05; $200,000 at $104 55; $200,000 at $104 05.

Of the *Eighteen years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50,000 at $106 05; $100,000 at $105 55; $200,000 at $105 05.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1859.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND: The undersigned will take $ of the Six per cent. Loan reimbursable in 1866, for which you invite Proposals to be opened this day, at the following rates:

$100,000 at $102 65 for each $100; $100,000 at $102 51 for each $100; $50,000 at $102 31 for each $100.

Of the Six per cents reimbursable in 1872: $100,000 at $104 80 for each $100; $100,000 at $104 68 for each $100; $50,000 at $104 56 for each $100.

And of the Six per cents reimbursable in 1877: $100,000 at $106 05 for each $100; $100,000 at $105 80 for each $100; $50,000 at $105 66 for each $100.

And if any part or proportion of the above bids for either class of stock is not awarded me, I will take a corresponding amount of either one of the other classes named, at the prices stated by me for such class.

RUFUS H. KING.

DEATH OF A WIFE RESULTING FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner FENNER, on Saturday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN DOUGLASS, tailor, who died at No. 244 Quince-street. The testimony showed that the deceased was married to JOHN DOUGLASS in Ireland, about nine years, and that they have been in this country several years. That some months ago he became acquainted with CATHARINE HART, a tailoress, and that he left his wife and went to live with her in Camden. Subsequently he returned to his wife and they lived happily for a time. Five weeks ago he took rooms for himself and CATHARINE HART at No. 244 Quince-street, where he visited her, and where they were supposed to be man and wife. On Saturday night week he went to the house between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had not been there long before a knock was heard at the door. It was opened by CATHARINE HART, when, to her surprise, Mrs. DOUGLASS rushed in in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy, and asked where her husband was, saying that she had seen him enter. In the confusion that ensued the light was extinguished, and some minutes elapsed before it could be relit. Mrs. DOUGLASS then made towards her husband, and he was obliged to hold her to prevent her doing violence. In the meantime CATHARINE HART left the room and did not return. While JOHN DOUGLASS was holding his wife she fell from his arms to the floor and sustained some injury. Typhus fever followed, and she gradually sank, dying on Tuesday night. The testimony showed that every attention was paid to her in the house, and that CATHARINE HART assisted in nursing her. The jury rendered a verdict that the death of ELIZABETH DOUGLASS was caused by typhus fever, brought on by mental excitement, the effect of jealousy.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 22.*

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Governor to revise the Militia Laws of the State held their fourth meeting in this city on Friday. Gen. RUNYON was called to the Chair, Col. J. S. BUCKALEW acting as Secretary. The Committee on Arms, Armories and Arsenals, Courts Martial and their Proceedings, General Regulations, and the Duties and Requirements of the Organized Militia, made reports, which were adopted. All the reports of the several Committees were referred to Gen. RUNYON, with instructions to collate therefrom a bill, to be presented to the next meeting of the Commission, to be held at Trenton on Thursday, Jan 19.—*Newark Mercury, 26th.*

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SCALD-HEAD, RING-WORM.—Mothers desirous of beholding the faces of their children unclouded, and their heads free from disgusting sores, will be glad to learn that this salve is quick and effectual in all external eruptions, as pimples, blotches, scalding, rash, &c.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *America*, to sail from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-office this day (Tuesday) at 1½ and 3 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n.	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Jan. 7	New-York	Havre.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Canada	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Prince Albert	Dec. 10	Galway	New-York.
Hungarian	Dec. 14	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York.
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 8 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 56 | Gov. Island 10 45 | Hell Gate....12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston, & Co. Dec. 25, 4 P. M., 40 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, and at 5:30 P. M., with steamship Augusta, both bound S. On Sunday, 25th inst., at 3:15 P. M., Mrs. Mary M. Battel, aged 33 years, a passenger, of Brooklyn, L. I., died on board of consumption.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Michael Angelo, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Baltimore and 3 ds. from Cape Henry, with coal to order.

Ship Gen. Windham, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Wilson, Newcastle 42 ds., with coal to Thos. Wallace. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Virginia and Estellina, (of Philadelphia,) New-Orleans Dec. 10, with sugar and molasses to master. 23d inst., lat. 38 18, lon. 73 20, exchanged signals with ship Tuscarora, of Philadelphia.

Brig Rodney Carr, (of Stonington,) Campbell, Tonalar, Mex., 26 ds., via Key West, where she put in for repairs, 9 ds., with mahogany to Post & Small. Experienced heavy S. and N. E. gales from Key West, lost fore gaff. The schr. ——, of and for New-York from Minititlan, sld. the day previous.

Brig Emily, Fuller, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Young America, Bragg, Norfolk, with corn, for Providence. 25th inst., off Absecom was run into by an unknown schr., who stove bow, broke windlass, and carried away jib-boom.

Schr. John J. Williams, Curtis, Richmond, with mdse. to master.

Schr. C. T. Williams, Gordenbury, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Ellery, Alexandria 30 hours, with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. John W. Ramsey, (3 masted,) Taylor, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with cotton and rice to master.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Richmond 4 ds., with wheat to Gray & Glassell.

Schr. James S. Bayles, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Alabama, Saffer, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Milton, Steelman, Newcastle, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Mist, Dissosway, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Woglem, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton and flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. C. S. Sadler, Sipple, Dover, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Goliath, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. W. L. Dayton, Babcock, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Wayman, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Bebbins, Frederica, Del., 2 ds., with corn to Van Sickels & Co.

Schr. T. M. Taylor, Lynch, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Eddy, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Forsyth, Holmes, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Chingarora, Russell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Beulah, ——, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Eliot, Whelden, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Susan Eldridge, Eldridge, Norfolk 4 ds., corn.

Schr. Sea Witch, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn.

SAILED—Steamship Quaker City, for Havana.

BELOW—Brig Santiago. Also one ship.

WIND—During the day from S. S. W. to N. W. and light.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship North Star, hence for Aspinwall, was signalized by the Ariel, Dec. 22, at 4 P. M., lat. 32 N., lon. 73 40 W., strg. S.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 26, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight in the offing.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 26, sunset—Steamship Marion, from Charleston, and a brig going up the Bay. Weather hazy and calm.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 26, sunset—A ship, in tow, coming up the Bay. Weather clear and calm.

Spoken, &c.

Almon—bark, from Liverpool for Galveston, 53 ds. out Dec. 3, lat. 23 40, lon. 52.

Loasonnet—ship, (Fr.,) from Calcutta for Marseilles, Nov. 4, lat. 29 17 S., lon. 7 55 E.

Quickstep—schr., from Jacksonville for Boston, lat. 30 40, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 16.—U. S. frigates Roanoke and Sabine, and storeship Relief. Steamship Northern Light arrived on the morning of the 13th, having made the passage in 7 days and 20 hours. Steamship Baltic, Gray. Ship Amelia, Wallace. Barks Kedron, Ferrell; Florida, Munday; Kepler, Moulton; Alvarado, Burton; Marmion, Adams; Weikin, Curtis. Brigs Romance, Duncan; Col. Penniman; Drummond, Conway. Schr. Maria Pike, Crawford. Ship T. W. Blake, Grigg, sld. for New-Orleans on the 13th inst. Schr. Cumberland, Lawrence, sailed for Pensacola on the 16th inst.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.

The remaining stock of Winter Clothing at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,

66
FULTON AND STREET,
68

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

Those not yet provided with Winter garments are earnestly requested to call, being assured that they can be suited in every respect, and save twenty-five per cent.

The stock comprises every variety and quality of goods adapted to Winter wear.

OVERCOATS.
Esquimaux Beaver.
President Beaver.
Moscow Beaver.
Castor Beaver.
Duffield Beaver.
Devonshire Kersey.
West of England Cloth.
Baltic Pilot.
English Pilot.
American Pilot.
Fur Beaver.
Canada Gray
Petersham.
Heavy Broadcloth.
Felt.
Satinet.
Cassimere.
Lion Skin.
&c. &c. &.

COATS.
French Cloth.
Dress Frocks.
West of England Cloth.
German Cloth.
Beaver Business.
Pilot Business.
Cassimere Business.

PANTS.
French Beaver.
French Cassimere.
English Cassimere.
German Cassimere.
Union Mixtures.
Cottonade.
Black Cloth.
Black Doeskin.
Black Beaver.
Black Satinet.

VESTS.
Rich Velvet.
Plush.
Satin.
Silk.
Cloth.
Cassimere.
Beaver.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Shirts, Collars, Undergarments, Hosiery, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, Fur Gloves, Riding Gloves, Cassimere Gloves, &c.

AT
66
EVANS', and FULTON-ST.,
68
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PERSON DESIROUS of visiting the various cities of the Union, Cuba or Great Britain with a very profitable and attractive exhibition (now open in this City), that in England particularly will certainly realize a fortune, will please address A. B. H., Box No. 150 Times Office.